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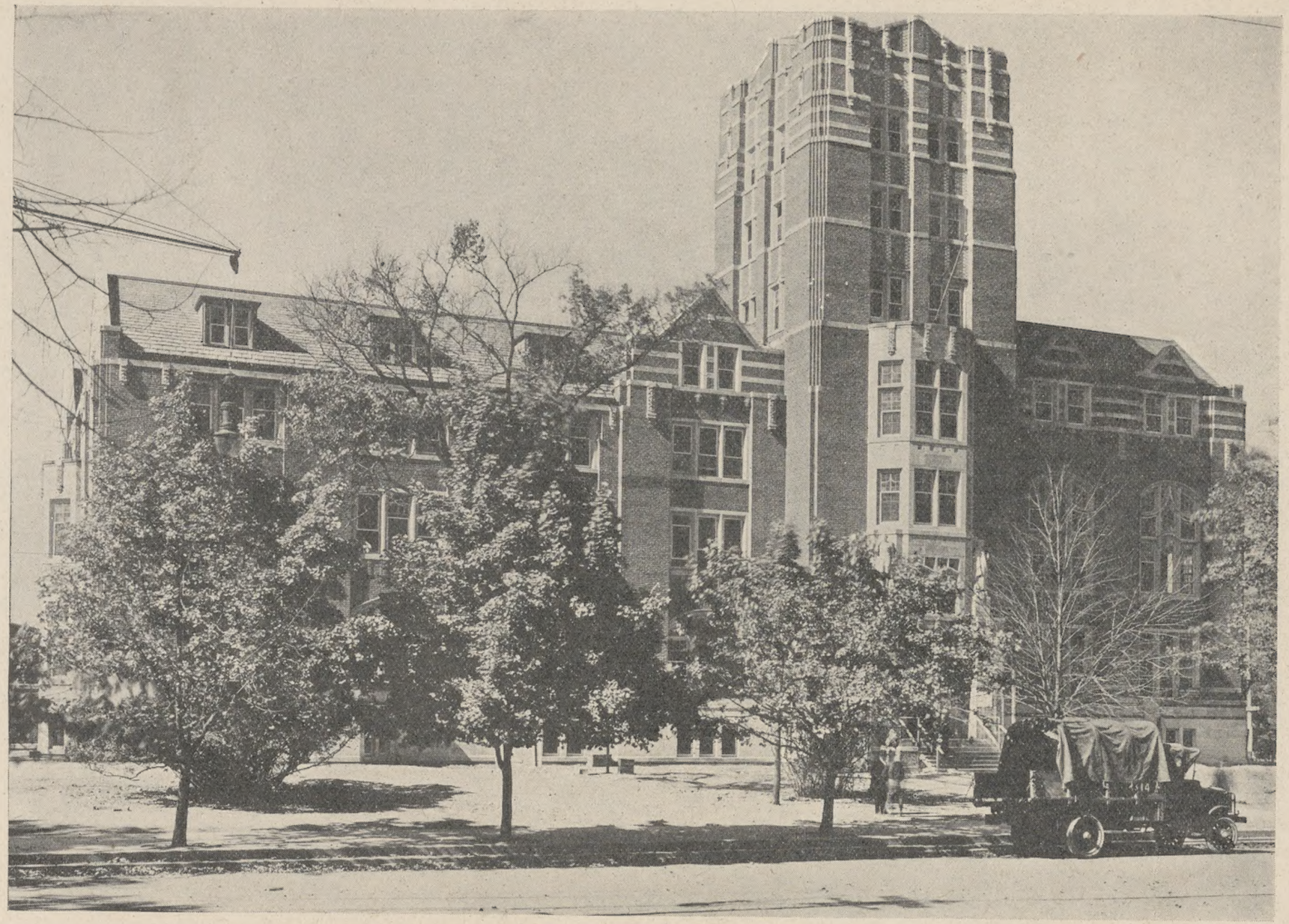
Ironwood, Mich., Dr. Lester O. Houghten, '06m.
Idaho Association, Clare S. Hunter, l'06-'10, Idaho, Bldg., Boise, Idaho.
Kalamazoo, Mich., T. Paul Hickey, Western State Normal School.
Kansas City, Mo., Delbert J. Haff, '84, '86l, 906 Commerce Bldg.
Lansing, Mich., Charles S. Robinson, '07, East Lansing, Mich.
Lima, Ohio, William B. Kirk, '07l, 511½ Public Square, care of Halfhill, Quall & Kirk.
Los Angeles, Calif., Alfred J. Scott, '82m, 628 Auditorium; James W. McKinley, '79, 706 Security Bldg.
Manila, P. I., Fred. A. Leas, '95-'97.
Milwaukee, Wis., Paul D. Durant, '95l,, 902 Wells Bldg.
Missouri Valley, Charles G. McDonald, '00l, 615 Brandeis Bldg., Omaha.
Minneapolis, Minn., Winthrop B. Chamberlain, '84, The Minneapolis Journal.
New York (U. of M. Women's Club of N. Y.), Mrs. Mildred Weed Goodrich, '96-'97, 161 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
New York, N. Y., Earl D. Babst, '93, '94l, 117 Wall St.; Eugene C. Worden, 165 Broadway; Charles A. Riegelman, '99, 44 Cedar St.
Phoenix, Arizona, Dr. James M. Swetman, '70m, 8 N. 2nd Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa., James G. Hays, '86, '87l, 606 Bakewell Bldg.
Port Huron, Mich. (St. Clair Co.), William L. Jenks, '78.
Portland, Ore., James L. Conley, '06l, 439 Chamber of Commerce.
Porto Rico, Horace G. Prettyman, '85, Ann Arbor.
Rochester, N. Y., John R. Williams, '03m, 388 Monroe Ave.
Rocky Mountain Association, Abram H. Felker, '02, '04l, 318 LeCourt Hotel, Denver, Colo.
Saginaw, Mich., Earl F. Wilson, '94, 603 Bearinger Bldg.
Saginaw Valley Alumnae Association, Mrs. Geo. L. Burrows, '89, 1013 N. Mich. Ave., Saginaw, Mich.
Schenectady, N. Y., Francis J. Seabolt, '97e, 609 Union Ave.
Seattle, Wash., William T. Perkins, '84l, 203 Pioneer Blk.; James T. Lawler, '98l, 963 Empire Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo., Horton C. Ryan, '93, Webster Groves Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
Southern Kansas, George Gardner, '07l, 929 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kans.
Washington, D. C., Duane E. Fox, '81, Washington Loan & Trust Bldg.



THE NEW MICHIGAN UNION

Used as Barracks and Mess Hall for S. A. T. C.

THE MICHIGAN ALUMNUS

VOL. XXV. NOVEMBER, 1918 NO. 238

EVENT AND COMMENT

TODAY AND YESTERDAY

If that mythical personage so sacred to college tradition, "the old grad," were to seek out his campus haunts these days, as many of him in the flesh are actually doing, he would be witness to a spectacle that any citizen-alumnus might quite naturally have anticipated amid the classic shades of Michigan—a university doing service as a military establishment.

Nor is it likely that he would sigh regretfully at the contrast between the practical business of training soldiers and those romantic memories of college life which an old grad is always supposed to carry about with him. Truth to tell, he probably remembers the University as an institution devoted to a more or less strenuous pursuit of knowledge. Diversions there were a plenty, to be sure, and pleasant fellowships, and other things to gladden the heart and afford relief from the strain of continuous effort. But what he remembers best, and cherishes most as a memory, is the steady, invigorating drive of tasks to be done—the busy routine and the zest of spirit that actuated it. Compared with the vivid contests of that earlier day, the world of affairs doubtless strikes him as rather tame and unexciting—the pressure of accomplishment less exacting, the rivalries less of a challenge, the test of moral and intellectual strength less stimulating. College pranks and all the other misdirections of youthful adventuring — what are these but imaginary episodes recalled through the haze of passing years to provoke laughter at jolly class reunions, where older men connive at the innocent delusion, the romance of carefree, irresponsible student days? It cannot be that these are his real memories! The currents of life ran deeper for him than this, and had their source in dreams of heroic service. That is why student-soldiers are not inappropriate to the mood he is wont to associate with the thought of his Alma Mater.

A CHANGE OF EMPHASIS

Different conditions and purposes are apparent enough in the outward aspects of campus life. To a casual observer the familiar Michigan of tradition would seem to have given way pretty completely to the new order of things. Several thousand uniformed men, in company formations, swinging down State Street to Ferry Field for the day's drill, "hep-hepping" with impressive military precision, are not easily identified with the student body of yesterday. The Michigan Union, instead of affording a wealth of social diversion for the undergraduate community, dispenses the grim hospi-

tality of mess hall and barracks. Fraternity houses, with their sentry-guarded doors, offer no sign of welcome to the men for whom they have symbolized so much that is best in college friendships. Where space was available in the vicinity of the Engineering College, workshops have been hurried to completion for the instruction of enlisted men who are to serve the Government as gas engine experts, gunsmiths, machinists, draftsmen, surveyors, and telephone electricians and linemen. The gymnasiums supply a threefold requirement as arsenal, barracks, and convalescent hospital. Everywhere are the processions of military units and all the swift-moving machinery of an army post. From reveille to taps a rigorous discipline manifests itself in the day's routine. Undergraduates, excepting the women and a few men who have not been inducted into the training corps, have lost their identity as freshmen and sophomores and upperclassmen, and have become potential soldiers and sailors and technicians in the United States Army and Navy. At every turn are evidences that the university organization and equipment have been placed at the disposal of the Government. In view of these surface indications, it is natural to conclude that military necessity has robbed Michigan of its traditional character.

But fundamentally the old integrity persists even amid these revolutionary changes. The transformation represents only a shift in emphasis. The pursuit of knowledge, formerly left largely to individual initiative, is now directed specifically to meet military needs. Learning and skill, formerly acquired for personal advantage, are now utilized under public authority to fashion the weapons, material and spiritual, with which to crush the Prussian menace. Thus it is that practically all the well established intellectual interests have developed vital points of contact with public service. Even culture, with its source in the study of human masterpieces, has found its opportunity in a great democracy, which now demands that men and affairs be tested by its standards. Its special task is to foster humaneness in the world. And science, with its insight, and the professions, with their skill, must provide the conditions amid which the human spirit shall be able to express its preferences for what is superior. The shift in emphasis means that academic and professional studies have been put to work for the State. They are the same old studies, but they are being reinterpreted in terms of a citizen's obligation to contribute to a common welfare.

—U—S—M—

WAR TRAINING AND STUDENT AFFAIRS

War training regulations, as might be readily suspected, make no allowance for time and energy to be devoted to those "extra-curricula" pursuits which normally loom large in student life. Any lingering illusions to the contrary were speedily dispelled as soon as the military program became operative. In fact, the intervals of leisure have thus far been so infrequent that they are popularly regarded as theoretically plausible but only remotely probable. It is not at all likely, therefore, that the neophytes of the United States Army and Navy will be able to engage in the old familiar activities of an earlier day.

Not all the traditional interests, however, will be permitted to lapse for want of active support. The very few men who for various reasons are not in the training corps, ably assisted by the women of the University, may be depended on to carry forward the undergraduate enterprises that are of real value in fostering student initia-

tive. All social frivolities and most of the merely popular entertainments will, of course, be voluntarily abandoned by the students themselves. It is also probable that the annual class functions, the Glee and Mandolin club concerts, the Band Festival, and the Union Opera will be unofficially suspended during the war. But the various student publications, the literary and the scientific societies, and the dramatic and the debating clubs, coordinated as they are with departments of instruction, will no doubt be not only well supported by students, but heartily encouraged by the faculty committee on student affairs. There appears to be a most sensible attitude among students as to what organizations and interests are appropriate to a war régime.

DEMOCRACY AND EFFICIENCY

There is danger that the hue and cry raised in behalf of efficiency, and still greater efficiency, will stop our ears to the warning note which the experience of war has been sounding—that efficiency may through misdirection become a most serious menace to our democracy.

Popularly conceived, democracy is supposed to signify the right of the individual to pursue his own personal interests; while efficiency implies a practiced skill and the elimination of waste in material production. The necessities of war compelled a reinterpretation of democracy in terms of obligation rather than of privilege. Considerations of private right have been of less moment in the enterprise of war than has an efficient public cooperation. A common peril affords sufficient justification for this assumption of arbitrary authority on the part of democracy.

But when the crisis of war shall have passed and efficiency shall again be free to seek private rewards, our democracy should continue to protest against the kind of efficiency that puts faith merely in things, that has no regard for the motives that actuate private endeavor. It is a splendid thing, for example, to build ships that wing their way through the clouds or steer a sure course beneath the surface of the sea. But democracy must see to it that the ships are not designed to drop explosives upon defenseless cities or to hurl torpedoes into unarmed passenger boats. It is good business to be able to make many things rapidly and cheaply to sell profitably in the busy markets of the world. But democracy must be concerned to know whether the conditions of life fashioned by the industrial processes are salutary, and whether the citizens whose skill is employed are happy and intelligent and humane.

The efficiency that is ruthless and preys upon life, so that there may be large profits to divide or the glory of conquest, is responsible for the present world tragedy. Our soldier-citizens are teaching us that causes survive only as they are fundamentally humane. It would seem, therefore, that the special task of the schools and colleges in our democracy should be to foster among us a sense for what is superior in thought and conduct, and develop in us the ability to make the worthier choices and to detect the more permanent values. They must train for practical efficiency, too. But it must be an efficiency tested always by the humane ends it is calculated to serve. This is the kind of democracy that will be safe for the world.

SCHOLARSHIP RECORDS

Michigan has adopted the practice of publishing only such tabulated statistics as are really serviceable. Among these is the annual chart of comparative

scholarship standings of fraternities, sororities, and other house clubs. This chart is issued in response to the request made by the clubs seven years ago, and a striking bit of testimony to its efficacy is shown by the marked improvement in position every year of the lowest club in each column of the preceding chart. Still stronger evidence is afforded by the conference held alternately by alumni and national officers with the administrative officers.

The printing of the chart for 1917-1918, on pages 64 and 65 of this issue of THE ALUMNUS, renders unnecessary a detailed analysis. Its significance may be made clear by a few comparisons with last year's chart, and by the statement of certain general tendencies.

As usual, each group shows as a whole little change, but a considerable rearrangement of the constituent members. Yet the effect of the war, with its attendant disturbance of academic endeavor, appears in the lowered averages of the general fraternities, the men's local clubs, and the law and scientific fraternities, while the averages of the general sororities, the women's local clubs, and the medical and dental fraternities have risen. Last year the highest and lowest positions were held by women's local clubs; this year both extremes have passed to other columns, and are neither so high nor so low as before. Indeed, year by year the chart seems to be growing shorter.

A comparison of this year's chart with that of last year, and with those of other universities, may be facilitated by taking the "A" and "E" grades as the standard one hundred per cent and the zero mark respectively. Then, according to the method of computing the Michigan chart, the "B"-grade average stands at eighty-three and one-third per cent, and the "C"-grade at sixty-six and two-thirds. The extreme range of the chart reaches from sixty-three to eighty-three per cent. Two men's clubs are tied for the lowest place, and two women's clubs for the highest.

Inasmuch as the fraternity houses are, for the present, serving as barracks for the students in the army and navy, without regard to club affiliations, the chart for 1918-1919 must perforce be confined to feminine scholarship. The days of peace, however, will restore studious habits and academic standards, and bring back the house club chart to its normal appearance.

PERHAPS YOU CAN ASSIST

THE ALUMNUS has received from Professor Charles B. Vibbert, Director of the Michigan Bureau of the American University Union in Paris, an urgent request for the names and military posts of Michigan men in foreign service. It appears that the names cannot be secured through government agencies. If he is to have them, therefore, they must be sent by the parents and friends of the men at home. Perhaps you can help THE ALUMNUS to compile the directory required.

The need is obvious. To quote from Mr. Vibbert's letter: "The men are desperately anxious to get in touch with one another. The feeling of loneliness and isolation of many of them, scattered as they are among groups of men whom they have never before known, and receiving mail from home in a very desultory fashion, is extreme. If only they could get hold of the military addresses of their friends who are in Europe, they might at least correspond with one another and thus occasionally make arrangements to meet old friends. Homesickness, a most serious malady in all armies, has as yet fortunately not hit

our men very hard, but with the long winter before them with its inactivity plus rain, mud, snow, and cold, this epidemic may at any time declare itself. Against such there is only one sure remedy known—letters from home and friends, and the occasional getting together with comrades of other and better times."

You will, therefore, be conferring a great favor upon the men if you will furnish to THE ALUMNUS the following specific information concerning the Michigan men whom you know to be in service abroad: 1. name and home address; 2. branch of service and number of military post-office; 3. fraternity or house club affiliations; 4. honors conferred or injuries suffered; 5. any other items of interest.

THE ALUMNUS has asked the local fraternities to furnish all the information they may possess relative to their members. It is unlikely, however, that they will be able, under the present conditions of disorganization, to assist very materially. The appeal, therefore, is being sent broadcast through THE ALUMNUS with the confident expectation that every reader will make it his duty to report such personal knowledge of the men as he may have. Direct communications to THE MICHIGAN ALUMNUS, Ann Arbor, Michigan. *DO IT NOW!*

CLASS ROOM ATTENDANCE

University teachers have found the opening weeks of college unusually z e s t f u l. During the first few days, owing to the confusion incident to the newly established military organization, classrooms that are ordinarily overcrowded were practically deserted, except for the non-military students. Then followed a succession of days when the personnel of the classes changed with each successive meeting, one group of students retiring to temporary oblivion while a new one appeared. The instructors acquired the habit of making fresh beginnings accordingly. Students who comprised the permanent elements in the classes are believed to have had the introductory principles of the various courses thoroughly impressed upon them. At this writing, however, now that the precautionary measures against Spanish influenza have been better systematized, class attendance has assumed a semblance of continuity, though the students who are being discharged from the infirmaries from time to time are constantly reporting for their first recitations. As one belated sailor was heard to remark, "It's a great life if you don't weaken."

THE MICHIGAN DAILY STAFF

An early rumor had it that *The Michigan Daily* would be compelled to suspend publication for want of a competent staff. The managing editor, appointed last June, was enrolled in the training corps, and so could not assume editorial duties, while most of the former editors and reporters were either in service, or, like the managing editor, were members of the student army. Besides a depleted staff the *Daily* confronted the further difficulty of an uncertain support by the students. It would be prospectively no easy matter to secure subscriptions from men who live in barracks and are liable at any time to be transferred to training camps.

Both difficulties, however, were promptly overcome, and the *Daily* began publication the first day of college. An editorial staff was recruited chiefly from among the women, some of whom were not entirely unfamiliar with the *Daily* organization. For the first time in the history of the paper a woman was elected to the managing editorship, the distinction falling to

Miss Mildred C. Mighell, who took her degree from the College of Liberal Arts last June. The business staff is composed of men. Several other men hold positions in the editorial department, so that the traditional practices are being preserved. But most of the editorial responsibility rests upon the women. They write the leaders, gather the campus news, edit telegraph copy, and make up the paper. And they are doing their work well. There seem to be even fewer faults incident to student editing, excepting perhaps typographical errors, than formerly. At any rate, the style is bright, the news interests are varied, and the editorials are thoughtful and timely, without too much assumption of editorial omniscence. The *Daily* staff appears to be a very busy and altogether congenial group of workers, who find their tasks highly stimulating. THE ALUMNUS extends heartiest good wishes for the year's success.

WAR AFFECTS LIBRARY EXCHANGES

According to the report of Librarian W. W. Bishop, submitted to the Board of Regents at their October meeting, the University Library collections numbered 400,830 volumes on June 30, 1918. These books are distributed among the several campus libraries as follows: General—308,294; Medical—29,986; Homoeopathic—4,328; Dental — 3,116: Engineering — 14,338; Architectural — 3,185; Law — 38,583.

The number of periodicals received during the year was 1,384, including 27 newspapers and 90 United States government periodicals. This number represents a decrease of 650 from the previous year, which is probably due to the fact that many periodicals have suspended publication, while others have discontinued their complimentary subscriptions for the duration of the War.

THE CAMPUS BEAUTIFUL

The "campus beautiful" project, which had made most gratifying progress until a year or so ago, has been completely arrested by building operations and the training corps activities. The work on the new library necessitated the assembling of building materials and accumulations of debris, while the excavations for tunnel connections added to the general unsightliness. The ground in the vicinity of the gymnasiums, utilized as barracks and infirmary, is worn bare, a condition which prevails pretty generally throughout the campus. The lawn extensions along South University Avenue have been badly trampled by companies of the training corps assembling for mess at the Union. Owing to the conjested condition of the walks, students have been less careful than usual in attempts to preserve the grass. But no one complains. The loss is, after all, incidental to a more vital interest, and will be speedily recovered, let us hope, when the buildings are completed and the war is won.

MICHIGAN AND THE S. A. T. C.

The S. A. T. C., as it was originally planned, was one of the happiest ideas of the war. It was at bottom an attempt to conserve the brain-power of men of college age by combining with the indispensable military training the not less important academic training. The 'soldiering' of the camps was to be eliminated. Certain hours of the day were to be set aside for classes, certain other hours for study. Full credit was to be given for the completion of the work in a satisfactory way. Liberal provision also was to be made for graduate and professional students, that they might not lose the precious opportunity of preparing for their life work while they were in

training for the temporary employments of trench and camp.

Still further, in order that even the bloody business of war might be made to contribute to the ends of education, and war thus be redeemed, at least in part, from its ferocity and ruthlessness, it was proposed to include as part of the work of all members of the S. A. T. C. a course on the remote and immediate causes of the great conflict. Attendance upon this course was to be required of all. It was to occupy three class-room hours a week, with appropriate time for study, during six or nine months. In that time students were to receive instruction from the teachers representing the points of view of history, government, economics, philosophy, and modern literature.

By most members of the University faculty the announcement of this plan seems to have been received with the greatest interest and, apparently, in a spirit of unreserved sympathy and cooperation. Everything possible was done to meet the proposal more than half way. Courses were dropped, hours changed, departments reorganized, and the semester basis of the University calendar was abruptly shifted to the "Quarter System". When the first term opened at the beginning of October, all of the academic machinery had been adjusted to the new order and was in readiness to start.

In the preparation for this great new work, however, two things had not been anticipated: one was the epidemic, the other was the perhaps unavoidable encroachment of the military upon the academic program. Either one was enough to strain the new system to the breaking point; the combination came near to wrecking it. Of the first it is unnecessary to say anything except to regret the inevitable; and regarding the second it is as yet too early to pass a final judgment. But the cold fact is that up to the time of this writing, the first week of November, the average S. A. T. C. man has been able to mind but one master, and that master is, naturally, the war. Of academic work he has had only a taste. During the entire month of October the instructor was rare who could meet one-third of his enrolment for two periods in succession. Large numbers of students did not appear at all, being detailed as orderlies, as kitchen police, or for some other necessary service. Many instructors, finding at each meeting of the class a different set of students, began the work anew at the beginning of each week. It is doubtful whether such utter demoralization of class-room work has ever occurred before in the history of the University.

These are, to be sure, extraordinary times. The demands of the war come first; everything else must yield to some extent. But there is such a thing as yielding too much, and in the present instance it may be questioned whether a firmer insistence upon the rights of the academic party to the contract might not, with all allowance to the confusion brought by the epidemic, have prevented some of the enormous and irreparable waste of time and energy and opportunity.

These things are said not by way of complaint, but as a candid recognition of the fact. What is past is past, but an impartial, unclouded statement of past events is the best of prophylactics.

COMPARATIVE STANDINGS OF FRATERNITIES, SORORITIES, AND OTHER HOUSE CLUBS

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1917-1918

AVERAGES	GENERAL FRATERNITIES	GENERAL SORORITIES	PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES	PROFESSIONAL SORORITIES	OTHER MEN'S CLUBS	OTHER WOMEN'S CLUBS
—B GRADE		—Collegiate Sorosis				—Cobb
						—O. V. Adams
		—Kappa Alpha Theta				
		—Pi Beta Phi	—Alpha Kappa Kappa			—Y. Adams
	—Beta Phi	—Delta Delta Delta				
		—Alpha Phi				
—General Sororities		—Chi Omega				—Fox
			—Delta Sigma Delta			—Episcopal House
		—Gamma Phi Beta				—Martha Cook
		—Delta Gamma	—Nu Sigma Nu			
		—Kappa Kappa Gamma			—Trigon	

		—Theta Phi Alpha —Alpha Chi Omega	—Psi Omega —Phi Chi			– Parry —Whitney —McLouth —Newberry —Jenkins
Other Women's Clubs			—Phi Rho Sigma		—Phylon	—Cannon —Swezey J. F. Adams Westminster
—Professional Sororities —Professional Fraternities			—Phi Delta Phi	—Alpha Epsilon Iota	—Knickerbocker	
	—Zeta Beta Tau		—Phi Beta Pi			
	—Alpha Sigma Phi —Phi Sigma Kappa					
	– Delta Kappa Epsilon		—Delta Theta Phi			
—All House Clubs						—Wheeler —Foster
	—Phi Gamma Delta				—Phoenix	
—Other Men's Clubs						
	—Alpha Tau Omega		—Phi Alpha Delta —Phi Delta Chi —Theta Xi			
	—Delta Upsilon				—Monks —Eremites	
	—Phi Delta Theta					—Scott – Comstock
—General Fraternities	—Phi Mu Alpha —Delta Tau Delta —Alpha Delta Phi —Kappa Sigma —Kappa Beta Psi —Beta Theta Pi —Phi Kappa Psi —Sigma Nu —Lambda Chi Alpha		—Sigma Delta Kappa			
—C GRADE	—Acacia —Theta Delta Chi —Delta Chi —Zeta Psi –Sigma Phi Epsilon Psi Upsilon —Sigma Alpha Epsilon —Chi Psi —Phi Kappa Sigma - Sigma Chi —Sigma Phi		—Alpha Rho Chi		—Sackett Hall Hermitage	M. Sackett

EVENT IN BRIEF

THE ALUMNUS TO MICHIGAN MEN IN FOREIGN SERVICE

The following persons paid for subscriptions to send THE ALUMNUS to Michigan men at the front. Other subscribers will doubtless be glad to help more of our boys to keep in touch with Michigan. If they will send two dollars ($2.00) to the Alumnui Association, Ann Arbor, we will see to it that the subscription is credited to a Michigan man at the front. Five dollars ($5.00) will pay for three subscriptions. Names of duplicate subscribers to date:

Charles G. Atkins, '93*e*, Chicago, Ill.
C. A. Bejcek, '91*l*, Cleveland, Ohio.
L. Reeves Goodwin, '07*e*, Chicago, Ill.
Katherine G. Hine, '01, Detroit, Mich.
Virgil I. Hixson, '91*l*, Manistique, Mich.
(three subscriptions)
Lillian Lassey, '18, Hancock, Mich.
James P. Maynard, '13-'15, Battle Creek, Mich.
(three subscriptions)
John Rudin, '06*l*, Chicago, Ill.
John J. Stoddart, '75, Columbus, Ohio.
(three subscriptions)
Ruth C. Trombley, '16, Bay City, Mich.
William H. Tuthill, '72-'74, Chicago, Ill.
Bryant Walker, '76, '79*l*, Detroit, Mich.
(three subscriptions)
John A. Wesener, '88, Chicago, Ill.
G. A. Wolf, '78*l*, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Eugene C. Worden, '94-'96, *l*'96-'99, New York City.

BRITISH MISSION GUEST OF UNIVERSITY

On the invitation of the Council of National Defence, the British Govern has sent to the United States a distinguished Mission to inquire into the best means of procuring closer cooperation between British and American educational institutions. The Mission visited the University of Michigan November 6. In recognition of the visit, exercises, including the conferring of honorary degrees, were held in the Alumni Memorial Building, at 4 p. m. All regular University work was suspended for the occasion.

Professor R. M. Wenley, in the name and by authority of the Senate Council, presented the members of the Mission to the President for honorary degrees, as follows:

ROSE SIDGWICK, Lecturer on Modern History in the University of Birmingham. Member of the Committee on Continuation Schools of the English Board of Education. Sometime Librarian of Somerville College, Oxford.

Bearer of a name universally honored wherever scholarship has votaries, her career of distinction and exceptional service bids us recollect that superior ability is not by any means a masculine monopoly, and affirms that, loosed from impossible restrictions, daughters and nieces can ennoble, no less than they grace, the family tree.

In her own person a splendid justification of the hopes sustained by a few prophetic folk who labored for the Higher Education of Women more than half a century ago, amid numerous discouragements. Taking the torch from them, she passes it to others, who will carry the light to the children of tomorrow.

CAROLINE SPURGEON, Professor of English Literature in the University of London, and Head of the Department of English Literature in Bedford College. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.

A master of the voluminous sources and complex problems of Chaucer criticism. A leader in the significant organization of expert study of English texts, which has accompanied the hardly less significant development of academic teaching of the incomparable literature of our mother-tongue in England during the last generation.

Her treatment of Mysticism in English literature impels admiration from those of us who, being students of religion, are aware how easily judgment trips in this elusive field.

Mr. President, our predecessors in this University, especially Frieze and Angell, were already blazing the trail of educational opportunity for women in your undergraduate days. And we, beneficiaries of their insight, not only take pleasure in the presence of these ladies,—who have unsealed the fountain of knowledge,—but rather feel a thrill of pride that fortune, so sombre otherwise, lends us happy occasion to recognize their achievement.

JOHN JOLY, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin, Secretary of the Council of the University, and Warden of Alexandra College. Fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the Editors of *"The Philosophical Magazine."*

A physicist of marked vigor and originality. A pioneer in color-photography, in the study of radio-activity, and in the application of pure science to the art of submarine warfare.

Since the time of John Locke's "very ingenious and studious promoter of real knowledge," Dublin has been celebrated as the nursery of natural philosophers who could be profound while they were fascinating and pointed while they were profound —MacCullagh, Rowan Hamilton, Fitzgerald, Salmon. Dr. Joly's publications, "The Abundance of Life" and "The Birth-time of the World," witness how well this high tradition is maintained. We of Michigan like to remember that Brünnow's investigations of Stellar Parallax, continuing at Dunsink work begun in Ann Arbor, contributed to the spacious spirit of reasonableness characteristic of our guest as of the School he ornaments.

SIR HENRY JONES, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. Fellow of the British Academy. Sometime Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of St. Andrews, Professor of Philosophy in the University College of North Wales, and Hibbert Lecturer in Manchester College, Oxford.

A teacher whose eloquence has matter to feed it; most persuasive writer of the Idealist School. Known to reflective students of English literature by his monograph on Browning, to students of philosophy by his dexterous discussion of Lotze, and to the peoples of the overseas democracies by his lectures on "Idealism as a Practical Creed."

A democrat after America's heart, who would so contrive educational opportunity that every citizen should have conscious reason to give free loyalty to the better things of a better society. Humorous foe of solemn plausibilities, he has earned a place of his own in the small band of apostles whose passion for civic righteousness, thanks to control by intellectual honesty and spiritual culture, presages a democracy made safe for the world.

SIR HENRY ALEXANDER MIERS, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manchester. Fellow of the Royal Society. Sometime Principal of the University of London; Waynflete Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Oxford and Secretary of the University Museum.

A mineralogist whose work is familiar to all, his person to many, students of the subject on this continent. An aviator before aviation. A modern Ulysses, seeing "cities of men and manners, climates, councils, governments" with the illuminating eye of creative judgment,—"honor'd of them all." Wise counselor and genial friend of American Fellows on the Kahn Foundation.

An administrator of extarordinary activity and experience, illustrating strikingly English capacity to combine scientific eminence with effective practical leadership.

THE REVEREND EDWARD MEUBURN WALKER, Fellow, Senior Tutor, and Librarian of Queen's College, Oxford; Member of the Hebdomadal Council and of the Committee on Advanced Studies of the University.

An historical scholar who is master of the linguistic apparatus, pupil of the humane discernment productive of the blend between accuracy and charm peculiar to the writings of men trained in the most famous School of the most ancient University of the English-speaking world.

Recently, he has laid academic America under obligation, thanks to the part played by him in discussion and settlement of problems connected with provision for our Postgraduate students in England, particularly at Oxford. The facilities now arranged or under active consideration are all calculated to promote that mutual acquaintance, understanding, and amity whereon so much depends for the gracious future of our common civilization.

ARTHUR EVERETT SHIPLEY, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and Master of Christ's College. Fellow of the Royal Society. Member of the Central Medical War Committee of Great Britain. Chairman of the Marine Biological Association. Vice-President of the Linnaean Society.

An eminent zoologist; of international reputation as a parasitologist. No straitened specialist, nevertheless; but an heir to the wide outlook and broad humanity so distinctive of British science. A present exemplar of the manifold expression of unfettered individuality whereby Englishmen have been enabled to originate a disproportionate number of the new ideas and departures formative of the principles indispensable to contemporary inquiry.

Thus, a representative son, true to type, of the University of Newton and Darwin.

LIEUTENANT E. H. LOUD MEETS DEATH HEROICALLY

Edgar Harold Loud, '16*e*, Second Lieutenant, Aviation Signal Reserve Corps, met his death recently while flying over the German lines north of Mont Faucon, when he was overtaken by four German Pfalz combat machines. He, together with a Captain Trickey, an observor, were reconnoitering. The German succeeded in piercing the petrol tank of the American two-seater. Captain Trickey describes what happened:

"We were three hundred yards from the ground and I thought death was certain. I remember glancing at the pilot with the flames leaping up around his neck. We landed while going sixty miles an hour. We had landed 100 feet behind our lines. The pilot had got free of the machine but had fallen in the midst of the blaz-blazing gasoline. I pulled him out. He was horribly burned, but for a moment became conscious and asked, 'Did I get the captain down all right?' That was all."

When the airplane was hit, Captain Trickey crawled out on the wing, and balanced the machine, so that his pilot might have the one chance in 10,000 of bringing it back to earth. Lieutenant Loud, sitting down in the pit, was enveloped in the flames that found their way into the petrol tank, but he kept his hands on the control levers—and brought the plane home. Tortured beyond words, he remained at his post. He died a few hours afterwards.

CARL B. DEFOREST, '11, SIGNALLY HONORED

Carl B. DeForest, '11, *m*'11-'12, has been decorated by the King of Roumania with the Star of Roumania (Officer with Swords), for his work in combating the Typhus in Roumania during the years 1916 and 1917 under the British and later under the American Red Cross. The following excerpts from a letter published in *The Daily Herald,* Gulport and Biloxi, Mississippi, under date, London. June 30, give some idea of what Lieutenant DeForest had to contend with and the methods he employed to ameliorate conditions:

"A meal for a bath" was the American Red Cross' method of teaching the Roumanian peasant population the importance of cleanliness. The Red Cross operated a large bathhouse in Jassy and every person who patronized this institution once a week received a season ticket to the American Canteen kitchen. This entitled him to a square meal every day and clothing and medical attendance.

As a result of the scarcity of food, baths became very popular in Jassy, and the American Canteen kitchen, which had the reputation of serving the best meal in Roumania, soon found itself with over 2,000 regular patrons daily.

A bath at the American bathhouse included not only a scrubbing with soap and water, but a haircut, a skin treatment with petroleum, a medical examination and a complete sterilization of clothing.

The sterilization of clothing was accomplished in a machine known as a "dis-insector," which has become a national institution throughout Roumania since the war. The dis-insector, which has been the chief weapon in the campaign against epidemic typhus, was introduced into Roumania and perfected by an American doctor, Lieutenant C. B. DeForest, of Ann Arbor, Mich., who went to Roumania when the first serious outbreak of typhus occurred and later joined the American Red Cross unit on its arrival in Jassy.

The DeForest dis-insector was adopted throughout the Roumanian army, and the medical staff of the army repeatedly declared that its use saved the troops from an epidemic which at one time threatened to decimate the ranks.

WAR DOCUMENTS EXHIBITED

Belgian War documents which were recently received by the University are being displayed in the library of the Natural Science Building. German placards, a trench newspaper, the publication of the war office for the soldiers, and a copy of La Libre Belgique are among the collection.

MICHIGAN WAR BUREAU IN NEW YORK

The following item from the October number of *The Gothamite,* published by the Michigan Alumni of New York City, will be of interest to ALUMNUS readers:

MICHIGAN WAR BUREAU IS OPENED IN NEW YORK

The State of Michigan, acting through the Michigan War Preparedness Board and backed by a $5,000,000 legislative appropriation, has established a Bureau of Military Relief at 36 West 40th St. Stuart Perry, '94, '96*l*, editor of the *Adrian Telegram,* is directing the Bureau, without pay, for the first two months. Other prominent Michigan business men will serve successvely in this capacity.

The bureau is the first of its kind established in New York by a State War Board. Its aim is, primarily, to obtain and transmit to relatives and friends prompt and detailed information in regard to the condition and location of sick and wounded Michigan men returning from overseas. It will also be a meeting place for all Michigan soldiers and sailors, where information may be obtained and where home newspapers from every county will be kept on file.

The organization, whose activities are largely under the Michigan State Society of New York, provides a good opportunity to Michigan alumni in the Greater City to render service, and the University of Michigan Club of New York has already taken steps toward coöperation.

ARCHITECTURAL COLLEGE ACCREDITED IN NEW YORK

The State of New York has recently formally registered the Architectural College of the University as an approved school, leading to the practice of architecture in the State of New York. Fourteen other states, including Michigan, have laws requiring the registration of architects.

The State of New York has been investigating, through its educational department, the different architectural colleges in the United States. The acceptance of Michigan's Architectural College is of very recent date. Such a law has been in effect in the State of Michigan itself for three and one-half years.

COLLEGE WOMEN NEEDED

Dean Myra B. Jordan recently received from the government a communication containing an outline of the vacancies existing in government work for women and the qualifications required to meet them. The communication states that there is a serious shortage at present in the government clerical force. Educated women with training in office management and with ability to handle groups of subordinates are particularly desired to lessen the departmental pressure produced by war-time conditions. Positions may be secured more easily if the women who apply have a knowledge of stenography. Another essential is the ability to grasp quickly the meaning and practice of departmental organization and "paper work." College women who have this ability are in urgent demand as officers for the regular clerical force. There are openings for women with a considerable knowledge of business, chemistry, employment, health, psychology, and similar fields. Bacteriologists are needed by the Surgeon General's office and to some extent by the Red Cross. Further particulars may be obtained from Dean Myra B. Jordan.

LIEUT. J. D. KENYON MISSING

Word has recently been received that First Lieutenant J. Darby Kenyon, '*e*14-18, is reported missing in action. Lieutenant Kenyon was among the members of the 7th Battalion of the Michigan Naval Militia, who went to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in May, 1917. He later entered the Aviation Corps and was sent to England to complete his training. After receiving his commission as First Lieutenant, he went to France. While flying over the German lines his machine was brought down. Nothing has been heard of him since. Kenyon was a member of Phi Delta Theta.

A NEW DRAFT OF MECHANICS

Eight hundred forty men from the selective draft arrived in Ann Arbor, October 15, and were inducted into section B of the S. A. T. C. Half of them will be classed as mechanics and the other half as signal corps men. The men were sent to Ann Arbor by order of Provost-Marshal General Crowder. The order included men from all parts of the State. They are quartered in Waterman Gymnasium and mess at the Michigan Union.

PROF. C. H. ADAMS INVESTIGATING FOREIGN TRADE

Professor Carter H. Adams, of the Department of Economics, is engaged in outlining a plan for the Carnegie Peace Foundation for the purpose of investigating the preferential policies of the different countries in foreign trade after the war. He is also acting in the capacity of expert economical advisor to the Postal Department as to the policy of taking over the telephone and telegraph companies.

SHIP DESIGNING COURSE AT MICHIGAN

The Naval Architectural Department of the University has established a course in Ship Design. A short intensive course lasting twelve weeks will be conducted for non-students, while students of Architecture in the University may elect it as a regular course. Non-students will devote full time to ship drawing and designing. Applicants must have had at least three years previous study in an engineering college course, such as civil, mechanical, electrical, or architectural engineering. Trained ship designers are in great demand by the government. Men desiring information should apply for further particulars to the Naval Architectural Department. This course is being given at the request of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation.

OVERSEAS WORK FOR WOMEN

The Intercollegiate Committee on Women's war work abroad, represented by Miss Mary L. Wheeler, of New York City, is making an urgent call for college women for service overseas, with the following groups: Red Cross, Canteen corps, Social Service Workers, Nurses' Aids, Stenographers, Dietitians, and Motor Drivers.

Only those between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, who are of robust health, and are willing to serve for a minimum of six months, will be accepted. If expenses are defrayed by the Red Cross, enlistment must be for one year. While a knowledge of French is desirable, it is not a prerequisite.

Dean Myra B. Jordan is the representative for the University and any further information may be obtained by addressing her office.

SPECIAL TRAINING FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS

Through the National Research Council, the Medical Department of the Army is about to institute a movement for American colleges and universities to give the third and fourth-year students special training which will enable them to qualify as officers in the medical department. The appeal is especially directed toward scientific students whose courses include zoology, pathology, and bacteriology.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL RESERVES IN S. A. T. C.

Orders have been definitely received by the Commandant of the S.A.T.C. that the Medical Reserve Corps and the Dental Reserve Corps are to be incorporated in the S. A. T. C. Practically every upperclassman in these two professions, who is physically fit or not disqualified by his nationality, is enlisted in the Medical or Dental Reserve Corps.

CHINESE STUDENTS CELEBRATE

The Chinese students of the University held a celebration of the seventh anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic. President Harry B. Hutchins, '71, the guest of honor, gave an address. Miss R. Ting, *'20m,* Shanghai, China, explained the meaning of the Chinese flag.

PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

The Michigan Historical Commission according to its annual custom has set aside the sum of $200 to be expended in four prizes of $50.00 each, to four groups of competitors in educational institutions of Michigan for the best essay on "The Essential Conditions of Permanent World Peace." The contest is now open to students in the university. Winners of prizes in the contest of 1917-1918 are not eligible to enter again this year.

ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION CANCELLED

The annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association which was to have been held in Detroit, October 31, has been cancelled owing to the epidemic of Spanish influenza. President Harry B. Hutchins was to have presided at the meeting.

MICHIGANENSIAN IN THREE ISSUES

The Michiganensian this year is to be a war annual, published in three independent parts, one at the end of each of the three terms. Professor E. R. Sunderland, of the Law School, Chairman of the Board in Control of Student Publications, has announced that the term issues will later be bound at cost. Charles R. Osius, Jr., '20, Port Huron, has been appointed Managing Editor, and John D. Cameron, '19, Chicago, Ill., Business Manager. The first issue will be published in the near future.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDE MEALS

During the epidemic of Spanish influenza, the various sororities, dormitories, and house club organizations have been giving their services in providing meals served from their own kitchens to the convalescent members of the S. A. T. C. The girls have carried on this work under the direction of the Dean of Women. They have provided, in many cases, not only the meals, but also magazines, fruit and flowers.

THE CARUSO CONCERT POSTPONED

The Caruso concert, which was to have been given in Hill Auditorium on Friday, October 19, and was later postponed on account of the epidemic of Spanish influenza to Saturday, November 2, has finally been indefinitely postponed.

MEDICAL SOCIETY ELECTS NEW MEMBERS

The following men were elected to Alpha Omega Alpha, international honorary medical society, at the first meeting of the society held recently: L. G. Beinhauer, Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. J. Coram, Grangeville, Idaho; W. A. Johnston, Champaign, Ill.; T. P. Lee, Singapore, China; H. R. O'Brien, Lawrence, Kan.

TECHNICAL COURSES ARRANGED FOR WOMEN

Owing to the increased demand for trained women assistants for the work in the laboratories in the army and in public health service, Dr. F. G. Novy, of the Medical College, is planning to arrange the courses, such as Hygiene and Bacteriology, so that they may be elected by women desiring to go into this work at once, instead of waiting to give them during the second and third quarters only.

VASSAR NURSES ENTER MICHIGAN HOSPITAL

Members of the Vassar Nurses' Training Unit, to the number of eleven, have recently come to Ann Arbor to finish their training in the University Hospital. As a result an equal number of trained women have been released by the hospital for immediate service overseas.

A NEW INFIRMARY

The old Michigan Union building has been made into an infirmary for the members of the S. A. T. C. All ordinary cases will be taken care of in this building. As the infirmary is adjacent to the new Union, this arrangement makes it easy to carry food to the patients from the Union kitchens.

MISS ELLIOT, SOCIAL DIRECTOR

Miss Lucy E. Elliot, '03, has accepted the position as Social Director of Newberry Residence. She succeeds Miss Agnes E. Wells, '03, who has recently accepted the position of Dean of Women at Indiana University.

The twentieth annual Convention of the King's Daughters of Michigan, was held in Ann Arbor from October 2 to 4. All sessions were held in the Congregational church and were presided over by the State President, Mrs. James Nelson, of Detroit. President Harry B. Hutchins delivered the address of welcome at the opening session.

Professor Louis M. Gram, of the College of Engineering, has been appointed Educational Director of the Colleges of Engineering and Architecture. He will take over part of the work that Dean M. E. Cooley has had charge of, and will be responsible for the academic work in these two colleges.

The committee on the Barbour Oriental Scholarship for women, was recently notified that the candidate whom they had chosen to enter the University this autumn, could not obtain the necessary passport to enable her to leave Japan, and that she would therefore have to enter the University next year.

The extension courses given by various members of the teaching staff of the University throughout the State, have been postponed until the epidemic of influenza has been brought thoroughly under control.

Hockey is proving the most popular sport offered to the University women this year. The girls have their choice of one outdoor sport, archery, tennis, walking, or hockey. One of the four is compulsory and must be elected by the first and second-year women.

The Technic, published by the student members of the Engineering College, will continue to be printed throughout the university year, provided the success of the October number as to the availability of material for the editorial and business staff warrants the continuance.

William Henry Newett, '10, of Ishpeming, Mich., of the engineering corps in foreign service, is at a base hospital recovering from a wound. He has been in active service for the past nine months.

According to reports recently published, it is estimated that nearly 100 women are employed in positions formerly occupied by the men who are now members of the Students' Army Training Corps.

A new course in war work for women has recently been added to the curriculum in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts. It is a Statistical-Secretarial Course, which though designed primarily for women may be elected by men as well.

PORTIA

The Martha Cook Building, presented in 1915 to the University by a loyal alumnus, was erected, not only as a home for the University of Michigan women, but also as a fitting memorial to the memory of Martha Cook, the donor's mother.

Almost continuous additions in equipment and embellishments in art have come to the Martha Cook Building from its generous builder. Not the least of these, perhaps, is the filling of the niche over the doorway of the entrance, a statue of Portia, Shakespeare's greatest lawyer, having been selected for this place. It was made by Attilio and Furio Piccirilli. They came to the United States with their parents from Italy where the father had been a sculptor. Their success in the artistic field is marked by many monumental works. Attilio is the sculptor of the National Maine Monument and the Firemen's Memorial of New York City, and the North Pediment of the State House at Madison, Wisconsin. He received the Gold Medal at the Panama Pacific Exposition. The groups which adorned the Court of the Four Seasons at the Exposition were done by Furio.

The Martha Cook statue of Portia is the only known representation of this subject in marble. It was dedicated Commencement Day by the Senior Class of 1918, with a fitting but unpretentious ceremony. Plans had been laid for an elaborate dedicatory service to take place at the beginning of this year, but on account of war conditions and the influenza epidemic any further or more complete dedication has been indefinitely postponed.

THE ALUMNI CATALOGUE OFFICE OF THE UNIVERSITY

The Alumni Catalogue Office, formerly known as the General Catalogue Office, dates back to 1889, when the Board of Regents decided upon the publication of a General Catalogue of Officers and Students of the University from the time of its organization. President Angell, Regents Draper and Whitman, and Professors Demmon and Pettee were appointed a committee to take charge of the work. The result of their labors was the publication in 1891 of The General Catalogue of the University of Michigan, 1837-1890, and the real beginning of the organization or administrative department now known as the Alumni Catalogue Office.

Owing to the facts that no early registration cards or books were kept, that the older records of the University were often incomplete and inaccurate or illegible, that many errors occurred in the early annual catalogues, and that no real attempt had been made at any time in the previous fifty years to compile a complete and authorized official Catalogue of officers and students of the University, the committee encountered many difficulties, which the elimination of errors and the making of anything like a complete and correct record rendered well nigh insurmountable. Hundreds of names are misspelled in the early catalogues, many students are given credit for attendance during the wrong years and in departments not attended by them, names are omitted altogether, students with like names are confused and recorded as one, home addresses and first names are often incorrect because of interchange of parts of lines, and numerous mistakes occur in the lists of degrees, of years when degrees were granted, of years of attendance, and the like. Of course, it is easy to see what infinite care was demanded of the committee if the result were to be anything but an incorrect and incomplete roster. But under the capable guidance of Professors Demmon and Pettee, and as a result of their untiring industry, and their vigilance and skill in detecting errors, the volume of 1890 proved to be a safe guide for all subsequent compilations. And it should further be said that no one who has not turned over the corrected pages of the early annual catalogues, as far back as 1848, can understand or appreciate the great indebtedness of the University to Professor Demmon for his revisions and annotations. It is safe to say that but for these corrections the early class lists would to this day be false in many places; and it is quite safe to say further that among all the hundreds or thousands of men who have served on the faculty of this University, Professor Demmon is the only one who would or could have turned such an inadequate list into a correct and complete one. What he did with these early class lists has made it comparatively easy to continue an official record of names and degrees and years of attendance of all former students.

In 1901, and again in 1911, a second, and a third General Catalogue of Alumni was published. Between these periods of publication, much material, such as old registration books, early annual catalogues, later reg-

istration cards, correspondence from alumni, military records, a complete set of minutes of the Regents' Proceedings, and so on, was gradually brought together as the foundation of the official records of the present office and of the University.

When the valuable function and real necessity of this work were fully realized, an office was created and an office force and equipment were provided. During the first few years, however, the work of this office was carried on in connection with the work of the office of the General Alumni Secretary. Later, when the burdens and duties of each office assumed such proportions as to demand the full attention of a Director and Assistants, the General Catalogue Office was divorced from the Office of the Alumni Association and established in a room especially adapted to its work. Quite fortuately, before and after this separation, the guiding hand of Professor Demmon shaped the policies and determined the nature of the work of this office. Owing to his care and watchfulness, the errors and omissions in the older records were detected and corrected, all former students were grouped in their proper classes, addresses were sought for all living former students, and an official necrology list was begun. As an aid in this work, especially the work of addressing communications to all the alumni, an addressograph outfit was installed. Later, ample filing cases and filing material were installed. And so when the present director took up the work he found a well equipped and established organization, and a set of corrected and up-to-date records upon which to base further developments.

Such, quite briefly, is the history of the Alumni Catalogue Office. It remains yet to present in detail something of the present activities of the office.

The function of the office is really two-fold: (a) to keep for the University certain official records, and (b) to maintain a directory for the purpose of serving the alumni.

The Alumni Catalogue Office, now located in a spacious room on the basement floor of the Alumni Memorial Building, possesses the following equipment:

1. The early student registration books dating from 1864 to 1903, in some instances, and to 1908 in others.
2. The student registration cards from 1903 and 1908 to the present time.
3. The diploma fee cards from 1912 to the present time.
4. The bound, corrected copies of the annual catalogues from 1848 to the present time.
5. The obituary data, such as newspaper clippings, notices from relatives, etc., of all deceased.
6. The necrology file of all deaths recorded.
7. The bound copies of Regents' Proceedings from 1837 to the present time.
8. The files of approximately 40,000 folders, one for each living alumnus from whom or about whom there is any correspondence or other

identifying material or information, such as diploma fee cards, registration cards, returned circulars, military records, etc.

9. The alphabetical card files of full names, degrees, years of attendance if no degree was received, latest address, and occupation, of all living former students.

10. The card files of complete and detailed military records—as complete as could be obtained from correspondence and careful search of official State and United States Military Rosters—of University of Michigan men who served the Nation in the Mexican, Civil, and Spanish Wars.

11. The files (in the making) of military records of University of Michigan men serving the nation in the present European War.

12. The files of University of Michigan men who have forfeited their lives while serving the nation in the present European War.

13. The geographical files of addressograph stencils, one for each living former student whose address is known.

14. Two addressograph machines.

15. The annual and general catalogues of the larger schools and colleges of the United States.

16. A collection of various directories and guides, such as *Who's Who, Directory of the American Medical Association,* Legal Directories, etc.

As was stated previously, one of the functions of this office is that of keeping for the University certain official records. These records call for the following data: (a) the exact degree (and time of granting) of every graduate of the University; (b) years and school or college attended by each non-graduate; (c) degree or degrees from other institutions, held by each former student; (d) latest address (so far as obtainable) for each living former student; (e) such other information as occupations, official positions held, marriages of women, and (f) an accurate account of all deaths, including exact date of death, place of death, age at death, and place of burial. Since the number of former students now totals more than 50,000, the keeping of such records calls for no small amount of labor and care and outside help. A statement of how the equipment is used will serve to explain how the work is carried on, and why outside help is needed.

The early student registration books, the only registration records that were kept before registration cards were introduced, serve a definite and important purpose. These books furnish, for each school and college, a list of students who attended that school or college each year. Along with the name and home address of the student is written the age at time of entering. Such a record furnishes data from which may be determined the age at death of any alumnus, if that age may not be secured in any other way. The age record also enables one to prove or disprove the identity of a former student in connection with newspaper or other reports concerning the death of a reputed former student whose age at death is given in such reports. The home addresses often furnish the clues by which is obtained information concerning persons whose addresses have been lost. And often the identification of the graduate of some other college with a former stu-

dent of this University is made possible by means of these records. For instance, it is safe to assume that John Brown, a graduate of Rush Medical College in 1874, may be the same John Brown who attended the Medical School of this University in 1870-1872. Correspondence, comparison of ages, etc., serve to prove or disprove the identity. The old registration record furnishes the basis for the investigation. Such investigations are constantly demanded because of an unceasing endeavor to restore to the mailing list any persons whose addresses have been lost, and because of a desire to publish deaths as soon as possible after they occur. It is not difficult to see from this explanation what a valuable service the alumni can render this office by sending in promptly a notification of a change of address or the death of any former student. Unless notices of such deaths or changes of address are sent in, unsolicited, there is likely to be no record of them at all, or such record may be secured only after long search entailing much expense.

Student registration cards, used by some schools and colleges of the University as early as 1903, and by all since 1908, are more serviceable than the old registration books. This is due to the fact that the fuller information called for by these cards makes the investigations easier and more certain of good results. The student is required to set down on his registration card, among other things, his full name, year of first entering the University, the date and place of birth, the name and occupation of parent or guardian, home address, and the names of two references. These references are of great importance, as they are constantly appealed to for information about a former student whose address has been lost because the whole family has moved without properly instructing their postoffice concerning a forwarding address.

Diploma fee cards, filed in this office since 1912, give in the student's own handwriting the degree he has received, and both his permanent home address and expected temporary address. These addresses, quite often, are of more service than home addresses given years before on registration cards.

The annual catalogue, which is carefully edited by the registrar late in each school year, records the official list of students of that year, and the list of degrees granted during the previous year. Correction of the directory by means of this catalogue list of students is important, since the registrar's publication detects any errors due to possible loss of registration cards or inclusion of names of students who voluntarily withdraw from the University soon enough after matriculation to receive a refund of all their fees.

No alumni directory administrator could carry on his work very long without an accurate record of deaths. As he has occasion to answer numerous inquiries concerning former students, he must account for each alumnus, among either the living or the dead. His figures concerning total numbers must be based on both his working directory and his necrology list. But it is extremely important that death records be based on authentic reports and not on mere rumor. Often this office has been in-

formed, from a seemingly reliable source, of the death of an alumnus, only to discover upon investigation that the deceased was, although he bore the name of an alumnus, not a former student, or that the person who died was the father or mother of an alumnus or alumna, or that because the family had not heard from the alumnus for some time he was thought to be dead. Not infrequently has it happened that an inquiry concerning a death, reported in good faith, brought a protesting letter from the supposed deceased. And so it has come to be the practice of this office to publish death notices only upon the receipt of accurate data signed by some one who really knows the facts.

A necrology list appears each month in THE ALUMNUS, and at the end of each year the deaths of the year are published in pamphlet form. A pamphlet is mailed to each subscriber to the last General Catalogue of Alumni.

Now it so happens that many people, even parents and other relatives, fail to reply promptly or at all when they are asked to give data concerning deaths. It also happens quite often that when mail addressed to an alumnus, especially an alumnus of the older classes, is returned marked "Deceased," there is no one to whom an inquiry may be sent, except the postmaster who stamped the mail. The postmaster, especially the postmaster of a larger city, but often of a small city, too, frequently replies to the effect that the man is dead, but that further particulars are not available. And so an investigation may be carried on for a year before the desired information is secured.

Another phase of the problem of recording deaths presents itself in the case of relatives who fail to send notification of a death or who notify the wrong department of the University, and who later upon receiving a University communication addressed to the deceased, protest that the name of the deceased was not removed from the mailing list. Most people, of course, are glad to furnish the desired data, but too often the names or addresses of those who could give these facts are not known in the catalogue office.

This explanation is surely sufficient to emphasize the fact that if anyone who knows the particulars concerning the death of an alumnus will promptly inform the proper department of the University, giving full information, viz., date and place of death, age at death, place of burial, and degrees from other institutions, he will save the University much labor and expense and fruitless search, and spare relatives the annoyance of receiving University communications addressed to the deceased.

As obituary material, such as newspaper clippings, letters from relatives or friends, necrology reports, blanks, etc., are too bulky for handy reference, this office keeps two files of the deceased. The second file is made up of a single card for each deceased alumnus. On each card are the full name and degrees, the date and place of death, age at death, and place of burial.

The Regents' Proceedings are the official source of all degrees recorded. No one receives from the University of Michigan a degree with-

out the action of the Regents. As reference must often be made to the Regents' Proceedings to verify the matter of degrees, and as degrees are likely to be granted by the Regents at any of their various meetings during the year, the director of the Alumni Catalogue, who makes up the index to the Regents' Proceedings, follows the practice of putting in the index names of all persons receiving degrees at any time other than at the regular June Commencement. Any name for any particular year can be found, then, in either the index or the alphabetical list of June graduates printed in the June minutes of the Regents' Proceedings of that year.

It is important that all material, such as correspondence from or about each alumnus, postoffice notifications of changes of address, diploma fee cards, registration cards, circulars filled out by the alumnus, etc., should be so arranged in permanent files that it may be conveniently and quickly referred to at any time. A set of seventy-five steel drawers, each twenty-seven inches long and each holding approximately five hundred 7x10 folders, makes up this particular filing equipment. On the face of each folder is the name of the alumnus whose material is within, so arranged that the latest information stands first.

In the case of legal change of name, two folders are necessary. The folder bearing the new name contains the material. The folder bearing the former name is empty and bears at the top a cross reference to the other folder. The names of women who have married since graduation or since leaving the University are filed under their maiden names. When a death is recorded, material and folder of the deceased are removed, and the material that is worth preserving finds its way into the obituary file.

The alphabetical card file contains a single card for each living alumnus for whom no cross reference is necessary. In the case of the marriage of women, or other legal change of name, two cards are required. All cards that are not cross reference cards, with the exception of cards for alumni for whom no address was ever known, are made from the stencils cut by the addressograph machine. The stencil card bears the full name, address, degree or years of attendance, and occupation of the alumnus. As changes of address occur a new card is not made. The changes, date and source of information are noted on the original card. Then the stencil is changed to agree with the new entry on the card. The original card is preferable to a new card since the former contains much valuable history. A typed cross reference card, in addition to the stencil card, is necessary for each person whose name has been legally changed since he left the University. For each alumnus, for whom no address was ever known since he left the University, there is a red typed card.

From 1863 to 1915 various attempts were made to compile a roster of University of Michigan men who served the nation in the Civil and Mexican wars. In 1915 the present director, under the supervision and with the help of Professor Demmon set to work to make as complete a roster as possible. This work was financed privately by a few University of Michigan Civil war veterans. The various early rosters, reports printed in state publications, names once included in the minutes of the Regents'

Proceedings, and replies from the men themselves in 1890, 1900, 1910, and again in 1915, furnished the clues upon which the work was based. All available state and United States Military Rosters were searched. Spanish war soldiers were added to the list. The result was the publication of two typed volumes containing more than 2,400 names. And while there are, no doubt, omissions, the book is as complete as it can ever be made at this late date. The original cards from which the volumes were made are on file in this office.

Even before the United States entered the European conflict the name of a Michigan graduate now and then appeared among the Canadian or French enlistments, among those cited for distinguished service under fire, and among the casualties. And when this country cast its lot with the Allies, thousands of Michigan men entered the service. Then it was felt that the University should begin to make up an official list of Michigan men serving the nation in this war. Of course, the work fell to the Alumni Catalogue office. Preparations were immediately made to circularize the entire alumni body—the word alumni meaning in this case the men only. A military blank, a letter from the President, and a return envelope, were mailed to each of the more than 35,000 former students. The work was begun early in June, last, and was finished in July. It should be said here that this circularizing did not include any of the many students who left the University during the year 1917-1918. Circulars will be sent to these as soon as the full list can be made up from this year's registration. It is safe to assume that more than a thousand left the University during 1917-1918 to go into service.

The reader will be interested in the statistics of returns as they stand at this date, November 1, 1918. These figures show that 4,700 men now in service have returned their circulars, that 63 have forfeited their lives in this war, and that a number of University of Michigan alumnae are in service as physicians and nurses, and that in numerous instances Michigan men have been decorated and cited for distinguished service under fire.

In addition it might be said that the inquiry discovered 100 previously unreported deaths and 40 marriages, and added to the mailing list more than 2,000 recent non-graduates whose addresses were not known. Of course, the list of soldiers is by no means complete. Returns are coming in every day. What the total number will be no one can say.

The reader will have surmised before reaching this point that an office addressing mail matter to so many people must have either a large clerical force or a mechanical device to do the addressing. Quite naturally the mechanical device is the solution to such a problem. Soon after the publication of the General Catalogue of 1911 two addressograph machines were installed. The stencils are made by one machine; the addressing is done by the other.

Two schemes are followed in the filing of the stencils. The first scheme is that of arranging the stencils not by classes or in simple alphabetical order, but in a geographical order. The second scheme calls for the separation of the stencils of the men and the women. These two schemes were

found necessary because of the numerous calls for lists of alumni not by classes, but lists of alumni—sometimes both men and women, but more often just the men or just the women—of some particular city or region or state. These calls come from people about to arrange for the organization of an Alumni Association.

It should be said here that lists are not given to prospective solicitors or to those claiming to be creditors. They are available only to alumni who are legitimately entitled to such information from the University.

The task of keeping these stencils in order and up to date is an endless one. Thousands of changes occur during the year. Stencils of the deceased must be removed, changes of address require changes on the stencils, marriages require new stencils, unclaimed mail requires that the stencils be filed among the "unclaimed" until new addresses can be found, and all new degrees or departures from the University call for new stencils.

Annual and General Catalogues of other schools and colleges are resorted to for the purpose of verifying claims of degrees from other school, and for the purpose of enlisting the aid of some other school in the search for lost alumni. At the present time the collection of catalogues is not large, as this is a phase of the work that is new, and has been neglected because of the pressure of more important duties. The aim is to add to this list until catalogues from all the schools of any importance in the United States have been acquired.

Every Michigan alumnus knows that one of the biggest factors in the successful formation of University of Michigan Alumni Associations throughout the world is the Alumni Catalogue Office. It is by means of the geographical lists furnished by this office that organizers of local Alumni Associations are able to reach all resident alumni of a city or region. How important, then, it is to the alumnus, as well as to the University, that he keep the University informed concerning his changes of address. If he does not do so, then it devolves upon the Alumni Catalogue Office to find him, since one of the principal aims of this office is to reduce as far as possible its "unclaimed" or "unknown" lists, and to include in its current directory as many names as possible. To achieve this purpose entails much labor in searching directories, registration cards, correspondence in the files, etc. for clues by means of which the office may once more get in touch with those who have been lost. And unless an incessant search be made for those who will not voluntarily furnish the facts, the list of "unclaimed" and "unknown" will grow to an alarming size.

Perhaps not many of the alumni realize that it is of importance to them that the University should know of their whereabouts. How little do they understand that prospective employers by the hundreds come to the University for addresses of alumni, that lost class-mates are reunited time and again by information sent out from the University, and that even parents appeal to the University to help them find lost sons and daughters. The director recalls instances of classmates reunited by the Alumni Catalogue after more than forty years of separation.

The methods of working out these problems, though intricate and painstaking, may be briefly explained. References and relatives named on

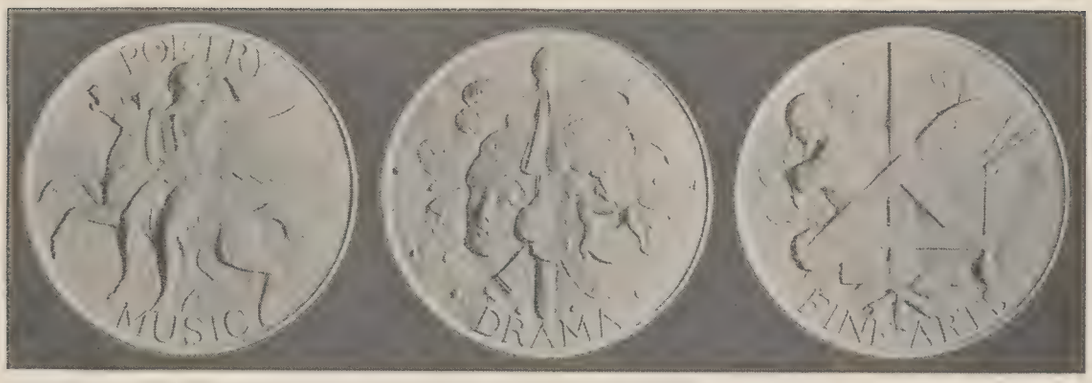
registration cards are of great service, the subscription list of THE ALUMNUS and mail addressed to the Alumni Association aid materially, postoffice notifications of changes of addresses, and correspondence from alumni organizations keep the office informed as to the addresses of quite large numbers. But these aids are not sufficient. Recourse is then had to such sources as city directories. *The Directory of the American Medical Association,* telephone directories, *Dental Directories, Legal Directories, Bankers' Guides,* and various College Alumni Catalogues.

Non-graduates, for ostensible reasons, give more trouble than graduates. Their residence at the University having been short, they have not formed the same close attachments and lasting friendships that result from longer residence. Moreover, some of them have gone elsewhere to graduate and bestow allegiance. Nevertheless, all non-graduates are included in the directory and are kept on the mailing list.

The European war has played havoc with the mailing list. Thousands of young men who had given up home addresses of parents for new business addresses have closed their offices and are now in France or in some training camp. The business address being no longer serviceable, the address of parents must temporarily be used. It is therefore useless to make much attempt at the present time to search directories or resort to other sources for the purpose of cutting down the size of the list of "unclaimed." When the war has come to a close, however, and the nation has returned to normal conditions, an extra effort will be made to add to the mailing list. The plans include one scheme hitherto untried in this office, the printing in galley form in four-year groups the names of all alumni for whom there are no addresses. A single galley of each four-year group will be sent to each alumnus whose address is on record and who attended the University in that period. It is certain that the many lasting friendships and attachments made by college classmates will make it possible for alumni who peruse these galleys to give the addresses of many lost former students.

If this explanation of the importance and function of the Alumni Catalogue Office will help alumni here and there to a better understanding of how the University is serving them and how they should serve the University, its purpose will have been well fulfilled.

H. L. SENSEMANN, A.B.'11, A.M.'15.



THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING

The summer of 1918 marks an epoch in the history of the University library. By July first its collection of books had passed the fourth hundred thousand, and the new building was rapidly nearing completion. Although the collection itself is not notably large among the University libraries of the country nor remarkable for the number and completeness of the works on special subjects, it has a place among the great libraries because of the broad lines along which it has been developed throughout its history. A sure foundation has been laid upon which may rapidly be built a superstructure of rare collections that may rise above the great working mass as the towers of a Gothic cathedral rise above the nave.

The new building, nearing completion, will adequately house the present library and provide space for the normal growth for many years and also for the phenomenal development expected when the book markets of the world again become active at the close of the war. It is estimated that the reading rooms and book stacks now under construction will accommodate seven hundred thousand volumes, while additions to the stacks have been planned which will nearly double that number.

The building is of reinforced concrete construction, faced with Bedford limestone for the foundation and above that with tapestry brick trimmed with terra cotta. It is not a Gothic type, but it utilizes the Gothic idea of glass curtains joining the supporting butresses. San Chappelle of Paris scarcely has more window surface for its size than this twentieth century structure. No money was available for architectural effects. It is preeminently a utilitarian design and yet the stateliness of its lines and the magnitude of its proportions make it an impressive building and a true ornament to the campus. For years to come it will be a joy alike to visitors and patrons.

The approach to the triple entrance is up a broad flight of stone steps and across a brick paved landing flanked by stone seats, like those in the Street of Tombs in Pompeii. The facade between the two tiers of windows is adorned with ten medallions designed by Ricci. They represent Religion and Philosophy, Law, Earth, Science, Physical Science, Medicine, Mathematics and Engineering, Fine Arts, Poetry and Music, Drama and His-

tory. Immediately over the central door a stone slab bearing the word "Library," surrounded by the signs of the zodiac, fills the panel.

The halls and stairs are finished with white marble wainscoting with the upper walls and ceilings paneled in plaster. The study room at the right of the entrance has a similar finish, but the seminary rooms, periodical room and other smaller rooms have rough plastered walls relieved only by Flemish oak base boards, chair rails, and picture mouldings. Marble floors are being laid in the halls. The rooms are to have linoleum to cover the concrete floors, but as the government takes the entire output of these factories, this cannot be secured until after the war.

At present the great reading room is filled with an elaborate set of scaffolds. The panels, rosettes, and other parts for the ceiling, which is to be barrel vaulted, and for the upper walls, were cast in plaster mixed with sawdust and cork and are now being placed. The ceiling is hung by the iron girders, as in Hill Auditorium. The lower walls are to be lined with book cases. It will be some weeks before this room is finished with its elaborate indirect lighting system and forced ventilation. The Gari Melcher's lunettes, the "Arts of Peace" and the "Arts of War," formerly in University Hall, are to be placed over the windows at each end. When one considers that the room is 170 feet long by 50 wide and about 50 feet high, he can imagine how wonderfully effective this finish and decoration will prove and what a truly monumental place it will be. It will compare favorably with the great reading rooms in the Weidner Library at Harvard and the Hearst Library at the University of California.

Two unique features have been developed in arranging the rooms in the building. Instead of separate quarters for each department engaged in securing the books and preparing them for the shelves, one large room occupying nearly a third of one entire floor of the building has been set aside for this work. It is high and light and will give ample space for a large staff as well as provide accommodations for the card catalogues of the Library of Congress, the John Crerar, Harvard University, and others which the library is collecting. Should it be found advisable, low wood and glass partitions can easily be constructed to provide office space for certain members of the staff without interfering seriously with its open and spacious appearance.

The other special feature is the treatment of the seminary rooms. The books needed for the advanced students in certain groups of subjects will be gathered into rooms with shelf space for about 10,000 volumes each, and floor space for from fifty to sixty readers. Adjoining these studies are several smaller rooms which are to be used for conferences and for seminary classes. By this plan the students of one course will not be deprived of the use of its books where other classes chance to be occupying the room in which they are shelved. Also it makes possible the employment of an experienced staff to assist in the work in each study. It creates a system of departmental libraries within the main building which are consequently relatively easy to administer.

The room at the west of the entrance, approximately 60 feet square, has been designated an undergraduate study hall. In it will be placed the

books for assigned readings for first and second year students in History, English, and similar courses. It will also afford a quiet place for those who desire to use merely their own text books.

The delivery desk, with the circulation department office and the card catalogue of the library, are placed in a corridor-like room on the second floor of the building, between the old book stacks and the main reading room. This delivery hall connects the periodical room, the medical reading room, and the librarian's office with the book stacks, the stairs, and the main reading room in what promises to be a most convenient manner. The

THE NEW UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY

noise necessarily attendant upon any circulating department is thus shut off from the reading rooms. The casts of the Parthenon frieze and of the Donatello and Luca della Robbia Cantorie from the old library are to adorn the walls about the new delivery desk, thus giving it a familiar appearance.

The stack sections of the building were the first to be completed. They have been in use for nearly eighteen months and have proved themselves very convenient and practicable. The floors on the west side of the old stack building were fitted up as public reading rooms, there being four of them, one above the other. Had the University year recorded a maximum attendance these rooms would have been inadequate, but because of the reduced number of students on the campus they have afforded seats for all who wished to use the library. They probably will suffice for the period of the war, if necessary.

The east stack has proved very popular because of the carols or study alcoves built on two sides of each floor. There is always a long waiting list of faculty members and graduate students who desire these accommo-

dations for quiet study immediately adjacent to the books. It is hoped to have more of these carols furnished with table and chairs in the near future, so as to provide desks for all who are actively engaged in research work in the library.

Early in the planning of the building it was determined to utilize the old book stacks, valued structurally at about $125,000. This complicated the problems of the architect and necessitated really a four story building where three stories might have sufficed had the entire structure been new. The difficulty lay in the necessity of fitting the new floors to the levels of the old stack floors and still provide basement rooms but little below the ground level. This has been ingeniously solved by raising the floor of the work room about three feet above that of the study room on the opposite side of the entrance hall.

It is planned to move the printing plant and bindery into their new quarters in the northeast corner of the basement floor about Thanksgiving time. Thus quartered, these plants will have ample space to develop with the growth of the University.

By that time also certain of the rooms in the main building will have been finished, so that they may be used, if needed, as study rooms for the men in the Students' Army Training Corps. The furniture for rooms so used will be only temporary, as it will take many weeks to obtain the equipment necessary adequately to fit out the building in its entirety, and almost as long to secure even a part of it in its permanent form.

The completed building will be a fireproof structure approximately 175 feet square and rising 80 feet above the ground. The contracts were let and work was commenced a year before the United States entered the war. In fact most of the material for the building was on the ground before the United States declared war. Had this not been the case, the cost would have been almost prohibitive. The legislature appropriated $350,000 for the structure, to which the regents added $150,000 from their accumulated savings. These amounts plus the value of the old stack have erected a building for a sum less than $650,000, which, for convenience of arrangement, completeness of detail, and beauty of finish, places the University of Michigan Library in the front ranks of the University libraries of the country.

F. L. D. Goodrich.

THE STEARNS COLLECTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

This fall witnesses the fulfillment of another of Dr. Albert A. Stanley's dreams for the development of Ann Arbor as a music center. Last spring he conducted the twenty-fifth consecutive May Festival. This quarter of a century of concerts has brought to the University of Michigan not only the finest and best in the world of music, but has given to the musical ideals of the community a national and even an international recognition. Although not quite so popular in appeal as the Festivals, the completion of the installation of the Stearns Collection of Musical Instruments in the upper foyer of Hill Auditorium, and the publication of a comprehensive catalogue of these instruments, mark the culmination of many years of labor, study, and research by Dr. Stanley, and add an important asset to the musical interests of the University.

To the student and the average concert goer of the past few years this famous collection has been more or less of a myth; it was not easily accessible in the Museum, and little information was at hand suitable to the intelligent viewing of the instruments. With its present ample housing, however, and the printed catalogue, the advance proof sheets of which it has been the writer's privilege to study, the Stearns Collection now takes its rightful place among the important collections of the world. Without a catalogue it would be almost meaningless, both musically and scientifically.

The gift of the Collection by Mr. Frederick Stearns, of Detroit, gave direction to the plans for musical development for the University. The donor, a retired business man, an idealist, and withal a "born collector," had, during seventeen years of diligent search over many lands, assembled a large number of instruments which he presented to the University in 1899. Considerable work in organization, identification, and classification had been undertaken when the collection was established on the third and fourth floors of the Museum under the direction of Mr. Stearns. The problems that were thrust into the foreground by this valuable acquisition were many and complicated, but with characteristic initiative Dr. Stanley undertook their solution. He understood that the collection would eventually have to be made more accessible to the serious students of music, as it furnishes abundant material for original studies in the evolution of instrumental types; and also that it would have to be made more readily available and of greater interest to the casual visitor who is usually disposed to "skip collections of instruments."

With the completion of Hill Auditorium in 1914, the Board of Regents, recognizing the hazard involved in the cramped quarters the collection occupied in the Museum, and the fact that many instruments could not be exhibited for lack of space, generously provided the funds necessary both to remove the collection to the foyer of the new fire proof auditorium, and to build the cases necessary to display all the exhibits properly. It may be interesting to note, in passing, that within ten days from the time the

first instrument was taken from the Museum, the last one was in the Auditorium, either in its approximate position or under lock and key, a circumstance indicative of the thoroughness and accuracy of the plans for reorganization and display that had been developed by Dr. Stanley.

In the hanging or placing of approximately 1,500 instruments many problems of arrangement were encountered. Should the basis be geographical distribution, scientific evolution, decorative or ethnological considerations? For purely physical reasons—to preserve uniformity of case structure and to conserve space—as well as for distinctly scientific considerations, the plan of scientific evolution was adopted. Dr. Stanley was not unmindful, however, of the artistic effects, and though difficulties arose, he was able to work out the two principles with exceptionally satisfactory results. Many of the other important collections, such as the Crosby-Brown in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, are arranged on the geographical basis. The value of having all the instruments of one country assembled in immediate proximity is more than offset by the confusion caused by the mixture of types, which means the loss of all evolutionary suggestions. The advantages of this plan are supplied in one of the Appendices, in which the page numbers of all instruments from a certain country or locality are available for the visitor. Certain it is, that the present arrangement of the Stearns Collection leaves nothing to be desired from the artistic point of view. On the outside walls shallow cases are employed, while instruments that need to be viewed from all angles are installed in standing cases or on a glass enclosed platform.

The evolution of instruments, from the earliest to the most complex types, follows the numerical succession of cases—with the exception of Case xiv, which for purposes of symmetry was placed between Cases xi and xii, and Cases xv and xvi, which are Miscellaneous and Construction Cases. The observer should pass always to the left, and study each case from top-right to bottom left. The number at the left of the instrument serves the double purpose of identification and of indicating its position, relatively, in the scale of evolution. For example, No. 1, Medicine Man's Rattle, is far more primitive than No. 1331, Clavichord. At the side of each case are to be found printed explanatory lists. The information, of necessity, is confined to the name and number of the instrument, the country from which it came, and the material of which it is constructed.

The need for a comprehensive catalogue such as is now in press is at once apparent. In this volume, which in size of page corresponds to these of the ALUMNUS, contains in addition to photographic reproductions of most of the cases, a wealth of information pertaining to musical instruments in general, more particularly to those on exhibition. It is a book in which not only scientific measurements are recorded, shape and decorative features are described, compass or pitches are given, but, what is of far greater interest to the observer of the collection, short picturesque sketches of the human interest that is attached to the instrument or type are recorded; how it functions in national or tribal life, what meaning it conveys, what symbolism it holds, and what intrinsic historic interest it may have. Thus has the author made vital the pages of a publication neces-

CASE VII. SOUTH SECTION. NOS. 651 TO 704 (RIGHT TO LEFT)

sarily crowded with detailed information. The main body of the catalogue is replete with references such as the following from the diary of Christopher Columbus, which is quoted in connection with a certain "Hawk's Bell" in the collection: "Punta Santa, Dec. 25, 1492. While the admiral was talking to him (the King), another canoe arrived from a different place, bringing some pieces of gold, which the people in the canoe wanted to exchange for a hawk's bell; for there was nothing they desired more than those bells."

As Dr. Stanley has pointed out many times, the great difficutly in the preparation of the catalogue has not been to find enough material, but to decide what to omit. It will be apparent that were the infinite suggestions of each group followed out, a volume of the same size could easily be filled with the subject-matter of a single class. As a matter of fact, the author has a manuscript of 75,000 words on Class 1 alone.

Another unique feature of the catalogue is the fact that all instruments are given the names by which they are known in the countries from which they come, the question of origin of types not being involved. For example:

Eng., Clarinet, Fr., Clarinette, It., Clarinetto, Ger., Klarinette.
204. Roneat—* ek, Xylophone. Cambodia.
205. Pattala, Xylophone. Burmah.

In a note of explanation the further information is offered that this same type of instrument is found in Siam and is called *tak kag*. The origin of names, some of which, so far as it is known, are published for the first time, present many interesting facts. The English Barrel Organ is known in France as the "Orgue de Barbarie," which is a "play upon the name of an Italian maker, Barberi, who contributed largely to the development of this 'noxious weed' among instruments." It is hoped that Dr. Stanley will not be deemed unpatriotic when he states, as he so often has stated, that the most important source of information regarding obscure etymologies was a German, Dr. Curt Sachs, of Berlin, whose Encyclopedia of Musical Instruments is a monument of learning.

Space forbids a more extended mention of the great number of suggestions full of human interest with which the catalogue abounds. It bubbles over at most unexpected places with quaint and picturesque quotations. The flavor of many of them will be suggested by the following:

"A slac strynge in a Virgynall soundeth not aright;
It dothe abide no wrastings, it is so louse and light.
The sownde borde crasede forsith the instrument
Throw mysgovernaunce do make notis whiche was not intente."

The total number of exhibits, including new accessions, which, in order to preserve the sequence in classification, are assigned the nearest number with a letter added, and deducting for the numbers which are given to parts of instruments for physical reasons, is 1487, divided as follows:

Class I.	Instruments with Vibrating Body (Rattles, Vibrating Rods, Bars of Metal and Wood.)	250
Class II.	Instruments with Vibrating Membrane (Drums, Tambourines, etc.)	152
Class III.	Instruments with Vibrating Column of Air (Flutes, Reeds, Trumpets, Horns, etc.)	549
Class IV.	Instruments with Vibrating String or Strings (Violins, Harps, Mandolins, Lutes, etc.)	389
Class V.	Instruments with Vibrating Strings, Reeds or Columns of Air, Controlled by a Keyboard (Piano, Harmonium, Spinets, etc.)	22
Mechanical Instruments		34
Accessories		88
Unclassified		6

Of this total, 1358 represent Mr. Stearns' original and subsequent contributions; 35 are from the Beal-Steere Collection; while 94 were donated by the 37 individuals mentioned in the list of donors in the Appendix.

Immediately following the description of the instruments, in numerical order in the Catalogue, is a most complete Bibliography containing 224 separate titles. This number does not adequately convey the large amount of literary references which the University Library contains on the subject, since in many instances a single title represents many volumes, as in the case of the proceedings of musical societies, scientific journals, encyclopedias, books of travel, and the like. Even this bibliography does not lay claim to being exhaustive, but merely calls attention to most of the significant works on instruments in the possession of the University, many of which were the contribution of Mr. Stearns.

Frequently the interest of individuals in a collection centers in the instruments of some particular maker with whom they have become acquainted through their reading. By means of the alphabetical list of 228 instrument makers and inventors represented in the collection, which is to be found in the Appendix, Dr. Stanley has made the collection of value to many more persons. Reference to this list will enable the reader to turn immediately to the instrument numbers of all the instruments by which a given maker is represented, thus saving a long search through the entire catalogue. Appendix III. is a list of 80 makers and inventors mentioned in the text, who for the most part, are not represented in the collection. Appendix IV. is a list of 125 other persons named in the text. Appendix V. gives the geographical distribution, by which it appears that 101 countries are represented. Appendix VI. records the geographical distribution by world divisions and by the five classes designated above. Following this is a comprehensive index.

In the preface Dr. Stanley disavows any attempt to write a "treatise on the phenoma of sound" or a "disquisition on the origin and evolution of musical instruments." He has, however, made one of the most important and illuminating contributions to the literature on the subject in English, and has rendered a distinct service to the visitor who wishes to view the Stearns Collection intelligently. Other educational institutions possess in-

strument collections—Yale has the "Steinert," and Pennsylvania the "Frismuth"—but the publication of this Catalogue, and the artistic and scientific exhibitions in Hill Auditorium of the instruments in the Stearns Collection, bring national distinction to the donor, to the University, and to Dr. Stanley.

EARL V. MOORE.

REBIRTH OF DEVASTATED EUROPE

The suggestion has been quite seriously made by an American historian that ruined monuments of France and Belgium should not be restored, but left as ruins, purely in the interests of historical research. This naïve person complains that some former restorations of buildings of historic interest have been so well done as to fool even the trained archæologist. The idea that the people who must live with these ruins should be considered does not seem to occur to this surprising critic. Since many of the most precious buildings are irreparably lost, it is probable that the future historian will be forced to put up with intelligent restoration, and the complete removal of many interesting ruins. It would seem an act of extraordinary cruelty to compel the French and Belgians to live with the tragic reminders of a time of such bitter memories.

Probably the first idea that occurs to most people in thinking of the reconstruction of the devastated regions in France and Belgium, is the reproducing of former conditions as rapidly and faithfully as possible. But while no time should be wasted in restoring the homes of the exiled population, the plans that are being formulated by the French and Belgian City Planners and Architects provide for a careful analysis of the situation and for the solution of many problems which could not be taken into account by a mere restoration of former conditions.

Obviously it would be a mistake to reproduce the more or less accidental arrangements of a mediaeval house which is to be occupied by people living under modern conditions. It would be reasonable to expect that modern sanitation, plumbing, and lighting, for instance, should be provided. And if the purpose for which the house was originally built were changed, or seriously modified, either by changes in the character of occupancy, or by changed conditions of industry, it would be absurd not to make such modifications, however radical, as appeared necessary to meet the new conditions.

In the same way a city or village, of which the plan and general arrangement were determined at some time in the middle ages, will doubtless need extensive modifications to adapt it to modern requirements. In view of the great increase in the volume of traffic, due to the general and increasing use of motor transport, it will be necessary to enlarge the capacity of the country roads. Through traffic should be taken care of in villages, either by widening the roads, or by providing means of diverting it, so that it may pass around and not through the small town. In the case of cities such traffic must be arranged for within the town, and the principal streets must be enlarged and replanned, so as to provide both for the increased

volume and the different speeds of heavy and light vehicles. This is only one of the many altered conditions that must be taken into account, and is cited as an example of the kinds of problems that must be met.

In view of these facts and with a clear vision of the emergency, the Town Planners and the Architects of Belgium and France have been engaged, since early in the war, in gathering the necessary information and in formulating the principles that must govern this work of reconstruction. Two groups of Belgians have been studying the problems for nearly two years; one working with the Garden City and Town Planning Association in England, and another in Holland with the Dutch architects. At the same time another group of French architects has been pursuing studies on similar lines.

These men have arrived with surprising unanimity at the conclusion that the destruction of old buildings has given the nations an opportunity to provide better, and perhaps almost ideal, conditions for the people of these regions. With this conviction, and with a surprising detachment from the disturbing present, they have been laying farsighted plans, both for the immediate and for the more distant future. These plans are based on an ideal embodied in an essay by M. Agache, a distinguished French architect. It covers in detail the principles governing the arrangement of a thoroughly modern city, such as those relating to the location of manufactories, workingmen's houses, business districts, and the houses of the more prosperous classes. There is a discussion of the principles bearing on the arrangements of the streets for heavy traffic and for those in the business and residence sections; and also of the necessity of broad parked avenues connecting the parks and having a largely decorative character. The proper width of the different classes of streets is considered, with reference to the kind and volume of traffic, as well as their direction in relation to the points of the compass, so as to obtain proper sunlight, and also with reference to the prevailing winds. The essay goes on to consider the questions of sanitation and hygiene, both as regards sewage disposal and the supply of water, gas, and electricity, and even attends to the probable development of the scope of similar services. And finally it discusses the less tangible, but no less important, questions of aesthetics and the perpetuation of the style, or rather the spirit, of the architecture of the different localities, including Alsace and Lorraine.

Upon this very comprehensive basis of study plans are being made for the reconstruction of the cities and villages which have been totally destroyed, and those in which the destruction is partial, or is largely confined to definite quarters of the towns; and also for the rebuilding of the rural and farming districts. Plans have already been prepared and approved for the enlargement of the city of Rheims, opening up new avenues and improving the circulation in a very marked degree. Similar work has been done for several of the bombarded cities, so that there need be no delay in starting the reconstruction. It is interesting to note, by the way, that important planning and reconstruction has been carried out during the war in cities that are far from the front, as for example at Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Lyons.

Both France and Belgium have passed compulsory city planning laws during the war, so that no reconstruction may be started before the preparation and approval of comprehensive plans. It is also provided that no money may be appropriated by the state until such plans are accepted. As it is naturally expected that the money for the reconstruction will be supplied by an idemnity from the invaders, which of course would be disbursed by the state, it is apparent that the danger of hasty and ill-considered restoration is reduced to a minimum.

The question has been raised as to whether it would not be advantageous in some cases where a village has been entirely destroyed, to move it to a different site. This might be wise in the cases where the location was originally determined by the fact that a site was easily defended, as on a hill top. Under modern conditions it might be better to place it near some artery of commerce, a river, a main road, or a railway.

Clearly, the intention is to leave nothing to chance, and to make the necessary rebuilding provide better conditions for modern requirements, so that the destruction may prove to be, at the least, a material advantage in the end.

It was, of course, recognized that in case of total, as well as partial destruction, it would be neither possible nor desirable to keep the population from returning to their towns and farms until the rebuilding was completed. In order to avoid the erection of makeshift buildings, which probably would not be removed when they had served their purpose, a scheme of temporary housing in barracks and separate buildings has been suggested. This might be done by the use of portable structures that could be readily removed, and perhaps used again for other purposes.

So far these suggestions seem to indicate plans that would result in a mechanical erection of standard or unit types of buildings. Recognizing this danger, the French have recently held a competition, for which the architects who were in the army were given leave, so that they might prepare plans. They were asked to design buildings, both for the towns and farms, which should fulfil modern requirements, but which should perpetuate the character of the building traditions of the different localities. The result was a remarkably interesting collection of typical solutions of the various problems, such as a village inn, a blacksmith shop, different kinds of farm groups, and workingmen's houses, all suited to their purpose, and conforming to the artistic traditions of the different communities. It is the plan to use these for local exhibitions to suggest various possibilities of improvement to the prospective builders.

Undoubtedly the unity of effect of the older towns and cities was very largely due to the uniformity in the methods of construction, and to the use of the building materials of the locality. It is hoped that a local uniformity of building materials may be obtained either by the use of those of the region, or by the judicious importation where that method is preferable. Apparently in some localities the destruction is so complete that all building materials must be brought from a distance, but even here, if a typical construction is adopted, a certain uniformity might result; and if the buildings are judiciously designed, the spirit, if not the exact style of

the ancient buildings, may be perpetuated. That at least is the end striven for, and it is to be devoutly hoped that it may be attained.

The question of supplying the necessary labor for such a vast undertaking will be a serious problem, and it seems reasonable to suppose that this might be, at least partially, met by the use of troops during the period of demobilization. Certainly in the case of our own troops there will necessarily be a somewhat extended period while they are waiting for transportation across the ocean, when they might furnish valuable assistance in this matter.

It appears, then, that this reconstruction, if carried out on the lines indicated by such a program, may, and indeed must, result in doing away with many obsolete and hampering conditions. While the loss of much that can never be replaced is inevitable, and while the stripping of whole sections of the country of historic monuments and works of art is a loss that must be borne, however much it is to be deplored, there are perhaps certain compensations. It may be confidently expected that the ultimate result of the war will be the material and social regeneration of the regions affected. It is to be hoped that even the terrible catastophe of the invasion and wanton destruction of so much that was both useful and beautiful may in the end prove to be a blessing, however completely it seems at present to be disguised.

Louis H. Boynton.

MARTHA COOK RESIDENCE HALL FOR WOMEN
University of Michigan

THE FREER MANUSCRIPTS AND THEIR PUBLICATION

When Mr. Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, returned from Egypt in the summer of 1907, he brought with him four ancient Greek manuscripts. The first manuscript had the appearance of a large book, the outside of which had been burned and charred, and then moistened, so that the leaves stuck together. Through openings here and there were visible pages of writing in beautiful Greek capital letters, dating indisputably from the fourth or fifth century of the Christian era. The second and the third were similar to the first, though the latter was much smaller. The fourth manuscript was better preserved than the others, and the leaves were not so badly stuck together. It had wooden covers, with remnants of two figures of evangelists painted in brilliant colors on each outside surface. This was obviously a manuscript of the Gospels.

The genuineness of the four manuscripts was as evident as their antiquity. No one who had ever handled ancient parchments could be in doubt for one moment in regard to it. The amazement of the visitors, however, was due, not only to a recognition of the obvious value of the manuscripts—all manuscripts written in Greek capital letters possess a value not shared by copies in later hands—but to the fact that for many years no important discovery of Greek parchments in Egypt had been reported. Remains of ancient writing on papyrus, a coarse paper made from the pith of the papyrus plant, had in recent decades become common enough. Some of the fragments contain mere bits, very rarely larger portions, of Biblical and literary works, and private letters which are of interest. But most of them, thrown out on rubbish heaps as one disposes of waste paper, are of slight value. In England several thousand pounds of such fragments await the careful study which alone can determine whether they will contribute in any way to the knowledge of ancient literature and life. With the progress of excavations in Egypt, scholars hoped for the recovery of Coptic works, but no one thought of that country as a promising field for the quest of Greek parchments of prime importance.

Previously the direction of Mr. Freer's tastes had led him to make an intensive study of certain fields of art. What, then, could have induced him to turn aside to interest himself in Greek manuscripts? From the point of view of the art critic and collector, surely, there would seem to be little in common between the elusive art of Whistler, modern of the moderns—an art universal in its appeal, with power of exquisite detail suggesting infinite depths—and masses of blackened parchment made up of leaves written in a language now read by few. But Mr. Freer was known to lovers of art as a critic of etchings, possessed of extraordinary keenness of vision and inerrancy of judgment in passing upon all art work based upon the use of the line. Therein lay the real secret of his possession of the precious parchments. Without too many details that are of interest to Mr. Freer alone, the story may be briefly told.

PSALM CXVIII. 33-45

MANUSCRIPT OF THE PAULINE EPISTLES
Appearance When Found

In December, 1906, Mr. Freer was in Cairo, where he hoped to be able to fill up certain gaps in his collection of objects of ancient Egyptian art. Accompanied by his dragoman, one morning he rode out to Gizeh to visit the shop of a well-known dealer in antiquities, by name Ali. While he was conversing with Ali, in front of the shop, a courier brought a note written in English, which Ali turned over to the dragoman to translate. The purport of the note was that the writer, Richard Norton, at that time Director of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, and in Egypt for a brief visit, asked Ali to give him for a time the refusal of the Greek manuscripts, which had been examined by two well-known English scholars, then in Egypt, with the view to purchase for the British Museum. As a matter of fact these gentlemen had recommended the purchase to the authorities of the British Museum, who at that time did not see their way clear to pay the price which Ali asked for the manuscripts.

Mr. Freer was attracted by the manuscripts. He admired the beauty of the lines in the lettering of the pages which were visible. Finding that Ali was not committed in any way to another purchaser, he provisionally arranged to examine them more fully. On his return to Cairo he tried to find some one who, able to read ancient Greek, could inform him in regard to the contents of the manuscripts, as well as to their authenticity. This proved to be a difficult matter. Finally he took three priests of the Greek church to Gizeh, where they spent several hours poring over the pages that had been opened up. While they were not able to report findings in any detail, they assured Mr. Freer that the manuscripts were Biblical, and of great value. Thereupon the manuscripts came into his possession.

Early in December (1907) it was arranged that the task of identifying the manuscripts, and determining their critical value, should be committed to Professor H. A. Sanders, of the University of Michigan, whose previous studies in Greek palaeography and source relationships had admirably fitted him for such work. On the afternoon of Friday, December 6, he began the study of the manuscripts in Mr. Freer's Gallery, and worked continuously through all hours when light permitted to the evening of the following Monday.

In this brief time three manuscripts had been sufficiently opened up and examined to establish their identity, and tentatively their value. They were the four Gospels in the order of Matthew, John, Luke, and Mark; Deuteronomy and Joshua, in the Septuagint version; and the Psalms, though the edges of this parchment were so badly decayed and stuck together that the work of examining the fragmentary pages was most difficult. Within a few days Professor Sanders established the identity of the fourth manuscript, which was found to contain fragments of the Epistles of Paul.

Important as the discovery was, it nevertheless seemed prudent to guard against premature announcement. Continuing his work to the end of December, Professor Sanders had accumulated data adequate to establish certain general conclusions, which he presented at a meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America at Chicago at the end of the month. Among the scholars present who discussed the paper, with warm commen-

dation, was Mr. D. G. Hogarth, of the Ashmolean Museum, who, while expressing regret that the British Museum had not been able to procure the manuscripts, warmly congratulated American scholars on their good fortune.

Though the place of discovery in Egypt was unknown, it seemed likely that the four manuscripts, while differing in size and age, had once formed a part of a larger collection probably containing all, or nearly all, of the books of the Bible, and belonging to some monastery. There was therefore a possibility that other manuscripts of the same original collection might be in existence. After the meeting in Chicago, news of the discovery was cabled to Europe, and rumor had it that soon thereafter a representative of the Berlin Museum was sent to Egypt to try to secure any other manuscripts of this monastery Bible which might come to light. It was expected that the truth of so remarkable a discovery would be challenged in respect to authenticity of the parchments or interpretation of their contents. The conclusions presented by Professor Sanders were so well fortified, however, that question was raised by only one Biblical scholar of standing, and he was soon convinced.

When the importance of the manuscripts in his possession became known to Mr. Freer, he wished immediately to make them available to scholars. It was clear that, first of all, a complete collation of the four manuscripts should be made, with a conservative interpretation of relationships, so far as these could be determined. For such work the recently established Humanistic Series of University Studies, published by the Macmillan Company for the University of Michigan, furnished a suitable medium. In addition, the value of two of the manuscripts—that of the Gospels, and of Deuteronomy and Joshua—was obviously such that to facilitate the studies of scholars in America, as well as in Europe, complete facsimile editions should be provided. The expense would be large. Yet Mr. Freer offered to defray the entire cost of publication, provided the University would contribute the expert work required.

The publication of the four Greek manuscripts has now been completed. Four monographs, the work of Professor Sanders, one devoted to each manuscript, fill two volumes of the Humanistic Series, under the titles "The Old Testament Manuscripts in the Freer Collection," (Vol. VIII), and "The New Testament Manuscripts in the Freer Collection" (Vol. IX); the last volume, containing the monograph on the Gospels and that on the fragments of the Epistles of Paul, was finished last spring. In addition, a complete facsimile of the manuscript of Deuteronomy and Joshua appeared under the auspices of the University of Michigan in 1910, and a similar facsimile of the manuscript of the Gospels in 1912. Copies of all these publications have been distributed by the University Library to the principal libraries of universities and theological schools in all countries, except that volumes recently issued have not been sent to institutions of Germany and her Allies, and of Russia.

The mechanical execution of the facsimiles, the heliotype plates of which were prepared from negatives made by Mr. George R. Swain, of the

University of Michigan, has received the highest praise. Certain improvements were introduced into the processes of photographing and reproduction, which have led competent judges in such matters to declare that these two facsimiles are the most perfect of their kind in the world.

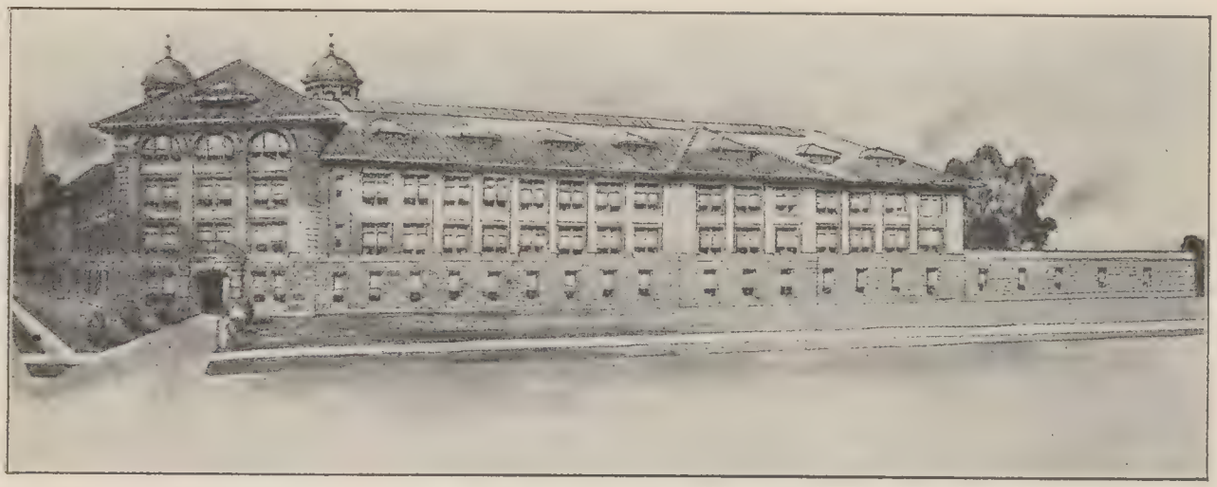
This work of scholarship, involving more than ten years of the most devoted labor on the part of Professor Sanders, has been recognized by both European and American scholars as reaching the highest level. Competent authority has declared that the discovery and publication of the Freer manuscripts marks the most important event in New Testament scholarship since Tischendorf brought the Sinai Codex to St. Petersburg and gave its contents to the world.

The four manuscripts will find their permanent home in Washington, in the Art Gallery now being erected near the Smithsonian Institution for the Freer collections.* With reference to this fact the *London Times* for May 13, 1913, in a careful article spoke as follows:

"Nor, considering the interest which America has always taken in the Bible, need one regret that Washington should rank with Rome, St. Petersburg, London, Cambridge and Paris, as the possessor of one of the most valuable and ancient copies of the Greek New Testament."

FRANCIS W. KELSEY.

* (Reproductions of specimen pages of two manuscripts, the Gospels and Deuteronomy and Joshua, were published in THE ALUMNUS for March, 1913.)



ENGINEERING COLLEGE
University of Michigan

EDUCATION AND THE WAR

While no pretension can be made to discuss broadly or conclusively in this place and period the ultimate effects which the war may have upon education in general or even upon that particular branch of education with which the writer is most concerned at present, it is possible to perceive and wise to consider now and here the beginnings of an educational reformation which will undoubtedly be hastened by conditions following the war. If educators of this generation are unable intelligently and sympathetically to lead the reformation, it is probable that the changed conditions of life will call forth a new generation of educators to replace them. Effective teaching can no more be founded on disregard of the personal interests and abilities of the individual student, than sound government can be had without the consent of the governed. When educational processes which seem delightful to untaught children become drudgery in the schoolroom, and when pride, convenience or money-making become general incentives to education, instead of the pure innate pleasure of seeking knowledge and developing the mental faculties, some blame must attach to the teacher and to the methods he follows or the traditions he honors.

As in government, in trade, and in the social structure, so in education, the reformation evidenced and hastened by the war will have to do with ideals and with methods and will replace many time-honored traditions and customs with new ones that for a while may appear fantastic. The people will be moved to demand more urgently than ever before, that the processes of education shall be made more appealing and effective, more direct and efficient, more informal and practical. As a consequence, schools will become less like a mere obstacle-race and more inspiring, less leisurely and more seriously earnest. The exigencies of war are bringing about these changes much more quickly and with much less objectionable disturbance than they could have been accomplished under normal conditions. It is to be hoped that we shall be sensible of the advantages obtainable by sustaining these reform movements originating in war, which the future will demand, and that we shall not expect to reëstablish the old order of things in education any more than we expect to retain quite the same social organization or religion.

Perhaps the most significant fact in the present stage of reformation is that the War Department of our Government has a Committee on Education and Special Training, which has evolved a most comprehensive scheme of education and is spending several hundred million dollars of war funds upon it during the current academic year. This is done not because the War Department is interested in education as such, but because the trained and educated man makes the best fighter. Other things being equal, he is more alert, ingenious and independent, has more initiative and self-control and higher morale than the uneducated or untrained man. Patriotism and necessity have moved nearly all of our universities and colleges, technical and trade schools to conform themselves to the educational program of this Committee. Thereby, with considerable sacrifices of money, personal ef-

fort, and beloved traditions there have been built up new courses, new personnel and teaching equipment, but particularly new ideas, which to a considerable extent probably will survive the emergency that called them forth.

The kind of trained and educated men and women required for successful prosecution of the war does not differ essentially from the type which shall be needed for attacking the multitude of problems arising after the war, in business, in industry, and in government. Even before the war, business interests and industrial concerns, moved by lack of interest in or appreciation of their problems of man-training on the part of schools, had made substantial progress in organizing their own courses of training, to perform functions of education which the regular school organizations might well have fulfilled. If the schools, and particularly public schools supported by the masses and charged with serving the interests of the masses, do not wish to be dwarfed by such usurpation of their own legitimate field, they must be alive to their responsibilities and problems.

The scheme of education pursued by both the War Department in the present emergency and the industries in gradual evolution of their educational programs, presents a marked contrast with the public school system (including all branches from kindergarten to University) in at least two features:

(a) Individuals are selected for particular kinds of training or education according to their natural endowments and personal interests, as well as their previous experience.

(b) Training, and also real education, are being given and assimilated at a rate which old-school teachers would have declared impossible to achieve, had not such results been demanded.

The scheme of the Student Army Training Corps, as established by the War Department on advice of eminent educators from industries as well as schools, provides the following features as means to accomplish the ends mentioned:

1. The prospective student is examined carefully in person by experts competent to estimate his resources of mind, of physique, and of experience. On the basis of this examination he is placed in the course of training where he promises the highest development. Some regard is had, in making this assignment, to both the needs of the service and the preferences or fancies of the individual, but the governing consideration is the expert interpretation of his highest functions.

2. The courses of instruction are made as vital and direct as possible, the idea being, first, to enable the student to do some useful work and to be interested in doing it well; and, sceond, to make him think about his work and try to improve the means of doing it. A prime object is to develop ingenuity and resourcefulness, speed and mechanical perfection by proper design of the exercises and problems.

3. The system of education embraces all branches under one roof, so to speak, thus:

(a) A vocational department giving all grades of instruction, both theoretical and practical, beginning with material which usually is covered in

the elementary school, and proceeding to other material which is usually given only in technical colleges.

(b) A collegiate department giving all the so-called higher grades of instruction usually found in a University, including the studies which tend to round-out the man and increase the substantial services and pleasures of his life.

4. If it appear from the excellent performance and rapid progress of any student that his capabilities have been underestimated and that he can undertake higher or more difficult studies and functions, the close supervision which is maintained over each individual student enables this to be discovered, and the student is quickly transferred to a place which shall excite his greater interest and effort. Conversely, if it appear that the student has been initially overestimated and that he would accomplish more in a lower function, he is immediately demoted, but always with the chance of working up again in the future.

5. There are no social distinctions or prejudices based on the grade of instruction taken or work done. The student body is a real democracy; castes in education and labor are quite as much forgotten as casts in wealth or in birth. The only caste surviving is that of military authority which is claimed to be necessary for effective discipline; but even here the lines of distinction are based only on maintenance of demonstrated personal fitness for office.

Such is the theory, and to the writer it appears sound and admirable. Thus far the trial has been too brief and conditions have been too adverse to permit any valid judgments to be passed. The important point is that we have now realized our educational system, so that it seems prepared to develop the kind of men demanded in the war and after the war. Shall we permit ourselves to relapse to the easy and pleasant methods of old, or shall we accord to the new order a fair trial, whatever may be our individual and personal prejudices?

The old manner of conducting schools, it must be admitted, has not been unassailable, whatever may have been our theories of education. Looking at it merely from the viewpoint of a University, we must plead guilty to the charge of having wasted a considerable part of our resources on students who were absolutely unqualified to realize an adequate return in education for high service to society, notwithstanding the fact that they were able to pass our formal, mechanical, stereotyped and impersonal entrance requirements; while conversely, we have failed to appreciate and encourage many a man of highest personal qualifications and potentiality, merely because he was not smooth enough to pass through our sieve. By denying such men the opportunity to enter into our society and to develop in our atmosphere, we have discouraged many of them and have lost them to the world's work, while others among them have grown big in spite of us, and live to mock us.

Our educational system, particularly that part of it above the elementary school, is being reshaped so as to encourage each individual to stay with it until he has risen to what we may designate as his level, and to enable

him to find his place with as little loss as possible of his time and of society's resources. If the University would perform its functions fully and satisfactorily, it should provide means for training men and women for every demand of special skill and knowledge, and every opportunity for leadership and responsibility which industry and business life may present. Nothing is gained, and much may be lost, by separating and subdividing these functions, requiring the youth to go to one place to try this type of education, and to a distant place for some other training which he needs or seems better able to assimilate. We should be able to suit his powers and society's demands here and now, with the greatest possible degree of continuity in his development, and with the least loss of his time and disturbance of his life. It is futile and misleading to hold that various branches of education and training shall be segregated, as if one could defile another by association.

If we organize our University educational system properly, perhaps along the lines indicated when the War Department requests that we add a department for vocational education, we shall probably take into the University many more than the relatively insignificant number we now receive from those who complete our elementary school training; and we shall turn away many less than the considerable number who now enter our educational community only to drop out, perhaps to fail in life, because we fail to fit them. Out of the additional raw material that we shall thus receive, we may ultimately, through persevering individual efforts, flexible methods, and broad vision, develop and save to society many leaders and benefactors. Out of the failures from the higher departments who are simply transferred to another department instead of being banished and disheartened, we may develop foremen or skilled workmen in industry, perhaps even directors of enterprises and managers of men.

H. W. Higbie, Professor of Electrical Engineering,
and Director of Vocational Section, S. A. T. C., University of Michigan.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT

The following account of what he calls an "adventure" is given by Henry C. Bogle, '09-'11, '15*l*, in a letter to his father, Professor Thomas A. Bogle. With characteristic modesty, "Tip" asks that it be not published, but it is too good to keep, giving as it does a vivid idea of the dangers met and overcome by our own boys.

We left the ground in our plane about an hour after the infantry went over the top. The artillery had been roaring for several hours through the latter part of the night. The weather was very bad for aviation, the clouds being low and forcing us to fly near the ground. This was soon after dawn. Occasionally we could catch a glimpse of the sun—with that peculiar blood-red appearance caused by the mingling of the clouds with the smoke rolling back from our guns and the bursting shells. We came on from behind our guns, which were belching forth their barrage in front of the infantry. The low-lying clouds forced us lower and lower as we picked our way between the gun-flashes. It was certainly a wonderful sight—the long tongues of flame leaping up in endless line. We could plainly hear the crashing of the artillery above the roar of our motor. Ahead of us, behind the enemy trenches, we could see the long white line of smoke where our barrage was falling.

We picked our way steadily through this inferno and were soon out over Boche territory, flying low and in front of our barrage. Below us German machine-guns were barking, and an occasional battery was talking. We could see our heavier shells falling out ahead of us and under us. One does not, as a rule, see troops as great masses, but rather in small groups or crowded in shell-holes. We could see here and there in the open fields individuals in the grey-blue uniform of the enemy walking. They appear very slow to one who is skimming at great speed above their heads. For some time out there ahead of our advancing barrage we 'carried on' with our work. . . . We saw Boche convoys pouring along the roads, horses drawing them leisurely along, many streaming away from the heart of the battle. We swooped down till we could see them plainly—about fifty yards above them—and poured our machine-gun fire among the drivers and horses. They didn't like it. . . . For half an hour we could hear the machine guns from the ground trying to wing us. We had practically finished our particular mission and had started to climb to return back over our barrage, when the pilot said through the speaking-tube, "We're hit in the radiator; I think we'll have to land."

I knew already that the machine had been hit, for I had heard the sharp 'ping' of the bullet that struck our plane and had received a sudden shower of water in my face from the leaking radiator. I could feel the slackening of speed of the motor. The danger was from the great heating of the motor caused by the radiator's being emptied. At the time we were struck we were several miles on the wrong side of the line, and only about fifty to seventy-five yards above the ground. It was impossible to climb higher. . . . We both thought the plane would settle down to the ground in a minute or two. We could see small parties of Boches walking about underneath us and ahead of our barrage. . . . But somehow or other the old plane kept right on limping along. The thermometer showed terrific heat, but the pilot would point the plane down for a few feet, letting it cool off a bit, but bringing us nearer the ground, yet always keeping the motor turning. The Boches that ran after us were so close we could see their faces. Presently the pilot called, "I believe we are going to make it!"

We heard the shells in our own barrage whistling around us, but with all the luck in the world we passed through them unscathed. Suddenly, as I looked over the side, the color of the uniforms changed from blue to khaki. There were our own boys, who had come over the top a short while before, pushing up behind the barrage. The wheels of our plane were just over their heads. We waved to them and they waved back. We were over a network of trenches and barbed-wire, a poor landing-

ground. Ahead was an open space. It was the old No-man's-land, and our troops were pouring across it. It was here, between the old trenches where the Boches had faced the Allies for four years, pitted with shell-holes, with shells then falling here and there, that the pilot brought the plane down to a perfect landing, and we climbed out on to the ground.

We were directed by an officer to a field telephone near-by, where we sat for nearly an hour, getting connection to the proper place to turn in our report. The Boches were trying to shell a place near us, and some of the shells were landing pretty close, one or two within twenty-five yards, throwing up big hunks of mud over us. Somehow, after what we had come through, we felt that that was our lucky day, and that they couldn't hit us. We were finally called into a dug-out, and got our report through. Then we crawled across a couple of trenches through some barbed wire, struck a road, and started to walk back toward the nearest town. On the road I saw Tuthill, with whom I came over on the boat, riding a horse at the head of some artillery, and said 'hello.' I also ran across Mark Foote (in the artillery), who used to go to Ann Arbor. By walking a considerable way, and getting a few automobile rides, we finally got back to our squadron in the afternoon."

The following account of a Michigan dinner held in Paris September 28th is contained in a recent letter from Professor C. B. Vibbert, Secretary of the Michigan Bureau of the American University Union:

"You would have enjoyed very much, no doubt, looking in on the Union dining-room last Saturday evening, when fifty-four Michigan men in service assembled for our fifth All-Michigan banquet. I had scarcely hoped, with all permissions to Paris formally cut off and the greatest offensive yet launched in full swing, to round up more than thirty-five or forty men. In fact, I should not have been surprised if we had had scarcely more than the twenty Michigan men of Hospital Unit Q recruited from Grand Rapids, which is in charge of a big tent hospital set up in the old steeple-chase race track at Auteuil in the southern end of the Bois de Boulogne. What then was my surprise, almost embarrassment, when fifty-four men appeared on the scene. I had as guest of honor Dr. William Oxley Thompson, (*hon.*) '15, President of Ohio State University, on whom the University of Michigan conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1915. Dr. Thompson is in Europe as the President of the Agricultural Commission sent out by our Department of Agriculture. He gave a stirring talk upon America's conception of the war and its meaning. Other toasts were responded to by Major Guy M. Wilson, '96*l*, of the 125th Regt. Inf., Michigan National Guards, who has just been given the D. S. O. for his remarkable bravery in leading his troops to the attack at the passage of the Ourcq. Poor fellow, he had his head laid open and was in the hospital for a number of weeks, but fortunately has recovered. Among the others present were Majors Richard R. Smith, '92*m*, '88-'90; James T. Pilcher, '02*m*; Captains Joseph B. Whinery, '92*m*; Albert J. Bower, '03, '05*m*; and Charles I. Newton, '07*m*,—all of the American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 5, and Auteuil; Captain Glenn M. Coulter, '16, *l*'15-'17, former President of the Michigan Union; Webb Waldron, '03-'04, Associate Editor of *Collier's Weekly*; A. Robert Mountsier, '09, of the New York *Herald*; Dr. Clough T. Burnett, '08*m*, formerly instructor in our Medical School; and Mr. Richard Ray Kirk, '03, A.M. '04, former University poet and for several years instructor in the Rhetoric Department. We hope to hold another banquet the third or fourth Saturday evening of November, for which, I am sure, we can round up over one hundred old Michigan men. Nothing that we can do seems to please the boys more than these dinners, which enable them to get together and renew the old ties of friendship."

Besides those mentioned in the foregoing letter, the following men were also present: Edouard Dolleans, U. of P. '02; Warren Jay Vinton, '11, *e*'07-'08; Louis H. Fead, A.R.C., '00; Thomas H. Collins, M.C.M. '04; Edwin K. Marshall, '17; Renville Wheat, '14, '16*l*, 2nd Lt. F. A.; Leo F. Covey, '15, '17, 2nd Lt. M. G. Co. 102 Inf.; J. T. Bell, '17*l*, 1st Lt. 2nd A. A. Bn. C.A.C.; E. G. Smith, M.A.C. '16, Capt. 11th M.

G. Bn.; M. K. Griggs, M.A.C. '14, 2nd Lt. Air Service; Norton Schuyler, '13, *e*'10-'11, 2nd Lt. Air Service; R. D. Jennings, M.A.C. '14, 1st Lt. Air Service; Oliver H. Friedrich, M.A.C. '16, 1st Lt. Air Service; Ray B. Bolton, M.A.V. '17, 1st Lt. V.C.; William J. Clark, M.A.C. '17, 2nd Lt. F.A.; Frederick C. Daniels, '14*d*; August E. Gehrke, '15, '17*m*, 1st Lt. M.C.; Douglas F. McColl, *d*'17-'18, Pvt.; E. W. Dickerson, '18, Correspondent *Grand Rapids News*; Eugene F. Steketee, '18, Pvt. I.C. Hosp. Unit Q; Ernest P. Steketee, '17, Sgt. Chief Purchasing Off.; Elmer J. McQuillan, '12*l*, 1st Lt. S. C. U. S. Army; John R. Ober, '14*l*, Corp. 20th Engrs.; Edward D. Vosbury, '10, 1st Lt. Air Service; Guy A. Reed, *l*'08-'09, Y.M.C.A.; Arthur T. Heuer, '18, Pvt. Hosp. Unit Q; Edward H. Hoan, '18, Pvt. Hosp. Unit Q; Raymond L. Drummond, *e*'14-'15, Pvt. Hosp. Unit Q; Logan C. Urquhart, '20, Pvt. Hosp. Unit Q; H. B. Hinman, '95*d*, Y.M.C.A.; Philip S. Gardiner, '93*e*, Y.M.C.A.; Tom R. Maynard, '15-'18, Pvt. Hosp. Unit Q; William E. Kirchgessner, *p*'15-'18, Pvt. Hosp. Unit Q; Howard C. Bacon, M.A.C. '20, Pvt. Hosp. Unit Q; K. T. Compton, Research Infor. Service, Wooster (Mich.); Clark D. Spivey, '07, '09*m*, Lt. M.C. Base Hosp. No. 85; Fred M. Adams, '17, Ord. Sgt. Detached; Edward J. Walsh, '11, *l*'09-'10, Pvt. Intelligence 301 Inf.; Frank L. Zagelmeyer, '14-'15; T. L. Childs, *e*'14-'17, Ord. Sgt.; Harold O. Barnes, '17*e*, 2nd Lt. Engineers.

An account of the artillery action in the taking of the St. Mihiel salient is given in an interesting letter from Robert R. Patterson, '14-'15, of Battery F, Fifth Field artillery, A. E. F., to his parents, Prof. G. W. Patterson and Mrs. Patterson.

To leave the front, with its intermittent spells of rain and mud, heat and dust, its shells and other dangers, is pleasant; and better still is a four days' pass to Paris, where two seconds after one's arrival grooming kits and guard details are long forgotten and overwhelmed by a multitude of pleasures which, even after a year's absence from such luxuries, seem to feel quite nautral, when one doesn't feel queer to be able to climb into a nice, soft, white bed, or take one's first hot bath in six months, or eat real food served, and not grabbed at like wild beasts; and speaking of the latter, to be able to free one's self for a few hours from the insects that walk in the night (and in the clothes also), to be able to go to the theater, and then, after the day is done, to look forward to another day similar to the previous one, where it makes no difference whether it rains, snows or what not, as one merely has to shout the magic word 'taxi,' and one is whirled whither the spirit wills. . . .

But, to continue, the worst of all is to leave behind a paradise and to have to return to the front, and go through day by day the very things which seemed to have been a dream and now turn out a sad reality. In other words, I had a wonderful time in Paris, did everything, saw everybody and ate all I could, and now I have returned to the front, my eighth different one.

Except for a lot of rain and mud, this front is very quiet, even more so than the last one we were on before I went on my pass, but there is a tenseness in the air, and the very fact that practically no shots are being fired warns us that something is going to happen, although just when no one knows. By the time this reaches you it probably will be all over, or almost so, and with good weather whatever is going to happen should be successful. . . .

The English and French have certainly been going ahead fine, and I only hope that we can show 'em something soon, too. If we do, next year may see the whole thing finished; at any rate, let's hope for the best. . . . You can't imagine how much we welcome any items of interest, even bills would not go amiss, for what is worse than standing around for an hour while mail is being called out, and then to go away empty-handed and downcast, and with not even the knowledge that one's tailor is still keeping open house; in fact, the bevy of month-end reminders which we used to fear so much at school would be quite a pleasure to receive in these times.

For the past three or four weeks a tremendous amount of men and material had been steadily gathering on and around this front; ammunition dumps grew up like

mushrooms, new divisions coming fresh from the south or from the other fronts appeared, hovering back of the lines, and each in its turn took its proper place in the line, and at once seemed forgotten and out of sight through the means of our efficient camouflage experts; trees grew into guns, and batteries were to the eyes of the enemy nothing but mounds or wheatfields, void of life; but of the subterranean activity nothing was known by the Germans till Thursday last, when about two in the morning all protective coloration was thrown off and men appeared from the bowels of the earth and taking their appointed positions for action waited for the signal to be given.

It had been raining at odd intervals during the previous few days, the roads were as if greased, and many were the sad fates of heavy trucks and pieces of artillery which, in trying to straighten out their forced zig-zag courses, finally slid off the highways and were doomed to rest there inactive until the main show was under way and help could be spared.

This rain and mud was discouraging, and we could not help pitying the poor doughboys in the trenches, for whom mud is almost worse than bullets, when one is loaded down with a pack; and you can be sure it did not help us in bringing up our pieces and in digging in, and when one has to walk 100 yards or so with a shell weighing just short of 100 pounds on his shoulder, it is difficult to keep from slipping.

But it was with a sigh of relief that we saw towards midnight the skies cleared and the stars once more were in sight, and augured a good tomorrow. Our telephone dugout was shared by us with the battalion 'pill rollers,' and was on old one, which during the past four years had changed hands between the French and the Boche many times and was quite alive with rats and other familiar pests, including our dear and venerable friends, the 'cooties,' or, as some insist on clinging to the French of it, the "totoes."

But to continue with the original story, it had turned out to be good weather at last. The whole front had been as quiet as a mill pond for several days, with the only exception of a few anti-aircraft shots now and then, and an ominous silence reigned, foreboding that something unpleasant for one side or the other was to come.

All watches were in unison, and as the second hand ticked up to the zero second on the zero hour (the zero hour being the expression for the prearranged hour of opening fire) the earth quaked in one accord, and the belch of thunder, the resounding crack of powder-fashioned lightning and a veritable torrent of shells were on their way to Germany and the Boche.

It was no longer black night, and it was as if the sun had skipped a cog in its daily course and was sending its light hours ahead of schedule. The men were busy, coatless and sweating. Shells and yet more shells had to be carried, greased, fuses screwed in, guns relaid, aiming lights repaired, and the myriad of necessary details of the routine accompanying barrage fire attended to, and hours passed like minutes.

At the first signs of the real daylight the noise seemed to redouble, and we knew that the boys were making their way across that so famous "No Man's Land," which was soon to be alive with human beings, and would lose its awful title from that very hour on.

In an incredibly short time we had advanced our range, and then every hour or so after that it was necessary to repeat the operation, until finally, early in the afternoon, we received the order to cease fire and prepare to advance.

For night firing it is necessary to leave small electric lights on each piece so that the gun can be set at different ranges and deflections, but the terrific concussion of this firing was continually breaking the bulbs, and the last one went out of action just when it was light enough to see without artificial lights. We were unable to get any more from the regimental supply, and so I was sent to a city about 25 kilometers away to purchase a supply for the next night's firing.

The captain hurriedly wrote out a pass, and by luckily catching an ambulance which was going through to my destination, I arrived in good time for an excellent breakfast, consisting of an eight-egg omelette, half a melon, bread and butter, and coffee, after, I might add, I had purchased the things for which I was sent, and you may be sure it felt out of the ordinary to rush in from the chaos at the front to the

quietness of a hotel dining-room, and I also felt queer, being mud from head to foot, and wearing a tin Derby and gas mask "in the alert," while all the rest were going around in "regular" clothes. I was again lucky on my return, and got another ride straight through.

You have seen in the papers by this time how we bit off the St. Mihiel salient, and I could never begin to tell of the wonderful feats of our "doughboys"; the length of front was soon shortened by 20 kilometers, and there being too many troops for the length of the lines held by us, we were one of the divisions to be relieved, and now we are behind 'em in both senses, spirit and situation. They did wonderfully, but we want more, and with the wonderful spirit that there is we will get it.

THE ALUMNUS is glad to have a few excerpts from a letter written by one of our youngest undergraduates in the service, "Archie" Wenley, ('20), son of Professor R. M. Wenley.

I am at the front at last, and I hope the Boche will realize that fact to the full extent. The first night out here I was on watch, and we had an air raid which disturbed my peace of mind very much. I shrank back into my "tin derby" as far as I could and waited for the worst. Eight bombs dropped unpleasantly close, but all the others were far away. There was quite an anti-aircraft barrage. I think we have managed to disturb brother Fritz a good deal, if one can judge from his activity last night. The country and villages here are all shelled to pieces.

A few days ago, while taking a stroll, I came across a chateau being used for a French Red Cross hospital. Of course, we wandered in and, much to our surprise, met some American Red Cross nurses, who received us with open arms. The night after that they held a little party for about twelve of us.

We certainly are having a great time. The Boche comes across about every night, but he doesn't worry me. . . . There really is not much danger from the bombs. . . . The weather is beginning to get chilly. I wonder how cold it gets here in winter! This morning we installed a stove, and I am sitting by it now, keeping warm while I write. We are making cocoa on it now. The main trouble here is that we get very little sweet stuff, and we certainly crave for it when it is not to be had. We are getting fed pretty well. . . . I have stretched chicken-wire across my bunk, and I find this very comfortable. . . .

The last air raid was the worst, they tell me. But I slept steadily right through, and was in no way disturbed. It's a hard life!

The following is a part of a letter written by Lieutenant Cecil F. Cross, '17, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Cross, of Wayne, Michigan:

The autumn time is approaching here. The days are getting shorter and there is a chill in the air that is noticed particularly when in swimming. The sun shines as brightly as ever, but it is not as warm and more often is hidden, although we have had no rain since the first of August, when we journeyed up into position near Feren-Tardenois in the Chateau-Thierry drive. This weather is the right kind of weather for fighting. It seems to bring back the old feeling which is experienced where the smell of football is in the air, the first cold days of autumn and it makes me homesick, though only slightly.

Ralph Henning, of Bay City, is here, and though we come from different parts of Michigan and attended different schools, he being captain of the Michigan Aggies' football team in 1916, we quite frequently talk over the old scenes with which we are both familiar. He, too, has mentioned the feeling of football in the air. If they were to train an army of football players and throw them into the lines, the last weeks in October, with Coach Yost to address them just before the battle, we would score a touchdown the first half, and before Thanksgiving we would have pushed the Germans under their own goal posts and eat that dinner in Berlin. Of course, that is too much to expect but a quick victory seems assured.

Our regiment is gaining its valuable rest and re-equipment in the billets. We are also training several hours a day. No one knows when we shall be called upon to enter the battle again. At least we now have the necessary experience and the knowledge that we can do as well as any American unit and better than any German. We are all anxious to get back, for we know that the more there are in the line the quicker the advance and the surer and sooner the victory. Until the day of that victory, I expect to be well and as happy as I am now.

MICHIGAN MEN IN SERVICE

THE ROLL OF HONOR

1897

Gilbert Vilas Carpenter, '93-'94, with U. S. Army Engineers, lost in the sinking of the S. S. Carolina off the coast of New Jersey, June 2, 1918, aged 44. He was born December 20, 1873, at Ishpeming, Michigan. Was Captain in U. S. A. in the Spanish-American War. Reported "missing". Was probably lost when the motor life boat capsized in a storm.

1903

George Tupper, *m*'96-'98, M.D. (N. W. Univ.) '99, Captain, M. T. C., U. S. Army, died at Camp Kearney, San Diego, California, June 17, 1918. He was born Nov. 17, 1871, at Kaneville, Illinois. He entered the service May 5, 1918, as Captain in the M. R. C. Base Hospital at Camp Kearney.

1907

Randall Crawford, '03-'04, Second Lieutenant, Battery D, 135th Artillery, U. S. Army, died at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Alabama, Dec. 1, 1917, aged 34. He was buried at Cleveland, Ohio. He was born August 24, 1883, at Cleveland, Ohio. Entered the service as Private in the Ohio National Guard Cavalry. Promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant in Battery D, 135th Field Artillery, in November, 1917.

1910

Eliot William Studer, '10*e*, Apprentice Seaman, U. S. Navy, died of pneumonia at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Sept. 19, 1918. He was born August 3, 1886, at Detroit, Michigan. He entered the service August 31, 1918. He was buried at Detroit, Michigan. While in College, Studer was a member of Trigon, and Tau Beta Pi.

1911

Remsen Bishop, '11*e*, First Lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, killed in aeroplane accident at Issoudun, France, June 29, 1918. He was born July 14, 1889, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Entered the service August 11, 1917, as cadet in Aviation, and won his commission as First Lieutenant, May 13, 1918.

1913

Otto C. Carpell, '13, Commissioned Combat Pilot, Aviation, August, 1918, died of heart trouble following an attack of Spanish Influenza, at Payne Field, West Point, Mississippi, on October 11, 1918. Carpell was half-back on the Varsity team during 1912-13. He was born November 12, 1889, at Saginaw, Michigan. At the time of his death, he was to have gone overseas shortly. His home was in Detroit, Mich.

Joseph Archer Smith, *l'10-'11*, Sergt. Co. B., 313th Field Signal Battalion, U. S. Army, died at Base Hospital, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1917. Buried at Rock Island, Illinois. Smith was born Feb. 6, 1889, at Rock Island, Illinois. He enlisted as a private in the Army on May 22, 1917. He was killed when accidentally thrown from the running board of an army truck.

1914

Lindsay Field Campbell, *'14e*, Second Lieutenant 18th Field Artillery, U. S. Army, killed in action at Chateau Thierry, August 11, 1918. He was born May 25, 1892, at Detroit, Michigan. Enlisted in August, 1917, as Cadet in Officers' Training Corps at Fort Sheridan, Ill. He was a member of Zeta Psi.

Robert James Snider, *'14, '16m*, died on the U. S. S. Von Stueben, on the voyage to France. Snider was born February 14, 1893, at Tiffin, Ohio. He enlisted on May 30, 1917, as physician in the Harvard Hospital Unit. On November 8, 1917, he received commission as First Lieutenant in Medical Officers' Reserve Corps. He was a member of the Delta Chi fraternity.

Charles S. Williams, *'14e*, Private, British Royal Flying Corps, killed in an aeroplane accident at Lincoln, England, April 20, 1918. Buried at Welton-by-Lincoln, England. Williams was born January 13, 1890, at Owosso, Michigan. He entered the service in May, 1917, going to Fort Sheridan for the first R. O. T. C., in Field Artillery. Later, he enlisted in Aviation, the Royal Flying Corps, Toronto. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

1915

William Tinker Hollands, '15, Private, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., died at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1918, of pneumonia, following an attack of Spanish Influenza. He was buried at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Howard Rea Smith, '11-'12, First Lieutenant, Aviation Section, U. S. Army, killed in aeroplane accident, at London, England, May 27, 1918, aged 30.

1916

Jonathan Martin Brown, *'16e*, Lieutenant in the Canadian Royal Air Force, killed in action Oct. 3, 1918. He was born at Woodstock, Ontario, Can., Feb. 15, 1891. He entered the service August 1, 1917, was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1918, and promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, April 1. Brown's home was in Saginaw, Michigan. He was a member of the Akhendion Club, and a member of the honorary engineering society, Web and Flange.

Frederick Karl Hirth, *'16e*, Second Lieutenant, 91st Aero Squadron, U. S. Army, killed in aeroplane battle in France, July 16, 1918. He was born July 10th, 1891, at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Entered the service on August 27th, 1917, as a Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery. Later was assigned to the 91st Aero Squadron, American E. F. Hirth was 27 years old.

John William Albert Insinger, '12-'13, Private, First Class, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, killed in aeroplane accident at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, April 9, 1918. Buried at Greeley, Colorado. Insinger was born March 20, 1895, at Greeley, Colo. Was a senior at Tulane University, when he enlisted in Dec., 1917, in the Aviation Section of the Army. He graduated from the School of Military Aeronautics, at Austin, Texas, and was assigned to Love Field, Dallas, as Flying Cadet, Feb. 28, 1918. He was about to receive his commission as Lieutenant when he met his death.

Edwin W. Weber, '16, U. S. Navy, died at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, October, 1918. Enlisted in the Navy sometime in June, 1918. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit, Michigan. While in college, Weber was a member of Sinfonia musical club. He was 26 years of age.

1917

Harold Joseph Payette, '17, Second Lieutenant, 23rd Infantry, U. S. Army, killed in action in France, July 19, 1918, aged 26. Born Sept. 12, 1891, at Bedford, Michigan. Enlisted in the Army, August 27, 1917, and went to the officers training camp at Fort Sheridan.

1918

Walter Ralph Atlas, '18, Corporal U. S. Army, died at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, on Friday, October 4, 1918, following a few days illness of Influenza. He had been in the camp only a few weeks, and was to have been transferred to an officers' training camp. While in the University, Atlas contributed much to the success of amateur theatrical productions, having starred in "Tres Rouge", one of the Union Operas. He was a member of the Comedy Club, and was on the *Michigan Daily* staff, and manager of the Varsity Band for the year 1916-1917. He was a member of Zeta Beta Tau fraternity. Atlas was also a member of the honorary societies of Sphinx and Griffins. His home was in Glouster, Ohio.

Hyatt Clair Hatch, '14-'18, *l*'16-'17, died at Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Member of Delta Chi fraternity.

Frederick William Hough, *e*'14-'16, Pilot, Aviation Corps, U. S. Navy, killed in aeroplane accident at Ayr, Scotland, March 13, 1918, aged 23. He was buried in Ayr Cemetery, Ayr. He was born Nov. 7, 1894, at Chicago, Illinois. He entered the service March 28, 1917, as Landsman for Quartermaster in Aviation. Received Brevet as Pilot from the French Government in October, 1917, and was recommended for commission as Ensign. His death resulted from shock after amputation. Hough was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity.

Edgar Harold Loud, *e*'14-'16, '16-'17, Second Lieutenant, Reserve Military Aviator, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, killed in aeroplane battle in France, 1918. He entered the service as a cadet, June 16, 1917. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Feb. 13, 1918. He was born in Au Sable, Michigan, Sept. 27, 1895. His home was in Detroit, Michigan. Lieut. Loud stuck to his post, though five enemy planes were firing at his machine. He brought the plane to the ground within the American lines, in flames. Loud was so badly burned that he died two hours after effecting his landing. He was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity while in the University.

1919

Howard Burnside Coblentz, *l*'15-'17, A.B. (W. & J.) '15, Yeoman, Paymaster's Dept., Brooklyn Navy Yard, died at New York City, June 1, 1918, aged 24. Buried at Clarion, Pa. Coblentz enlisted in the navy on April 21, 1917, as Apprentice Seaman, at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. He was transferred from there to the Boston Navy Yard, and later to the Yeoman School at Newport, R. I. After graduation in October he was detailed for duty in New York City. Death was due to paralysis following diphtheria. He was a member of Sigma Delta Kappa, and the Keystone Club.

William Henley Graham, *d*'15-'18, Dental Reserve Corps, died at Fort Wayne Barracks, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1918, from pneumonia, following an attack of Spanish Influenza. He was buried in Detroit, Michigan.

1920

Frederick James Barr, '16-'17, Corporal, Co. C, 113th Signal Brigade, U. S. Army, died at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, April 17, 1918, aged 22. Buried at Portland, Indiana. Barr was born October 23, 1895 at Portland, Indiana. He was a graduate of the Portland High School. He entered the service Sept. 21, 1917, as Private in Co. C, 113 Field Signal Bn. Died of gunshot wound, received in line of duty on the rifle range.

Carl Edgar Hedblom, '16-'17, Private, 18th Co., 5th Battalion, 160th Depot Brigade, U. S. Army, died at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan, May 23, 1918, aged 22. Buried at Calumet, Michigan. Hedblom entered the service April 1, 1918. His death resulted from an attack of pneumonia.

Randolph Rogers, '16-'17, killed in action in France. He enlisted July 13, 1917, in Co. K, 38th Infantry, as private. Made Corporal in Nov., 1917; promoted to Sergeant March, 1918. Rogers was born Oct. 26, 1897. His home was in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

The following are members of the Student Army Training Corps, of the University, who died as a result of the epidemic of Spanish Influenza. All are members of the class of 1922.

1922

Hollis Barr, '18-'19, S. A. T. C., died at Ann Arbor, Mich., October 16, 1918, from pneumonia, following an attack of Spanish Influenza.

Rodney Frederick Brown, *e*'18-'19, S. A. T. C., died at Ann Arbor, Mich., October 13, 1918, aged 18 years. His death was due to pneumonia following an attack of Spanish Influenza. He was buried at Ann Arbor.

W. D. Convoy, '18-19, S. A. T. C., died at Ann Arbor, October 16, 1918, from an attack of Spanish Influenza.

Henry Evers, '18-'19, S. A. T. C., died at Ann Arbor, October 16, 1918, from pneumonia following Spanish Influenza. He was buried at Maple City, Michigan.

Carl Krapp, '18-'19, S. A. T. C., died at Ann Arbor, October 16, 1918, following an attack of pneumonia after Spanish Influenza. Buried at Saginaw, Michigan.

Vincent Marshall, '18-'19, S. A. T. C., died at Ann Arbor, October 15, 1918, from an attack of pneumonia following Spanish Influenza. Buried at Wilmet, Illinois.

Claude R. Moore, '18-'19, S. A. T. C., died at Ann Arbor, October 16, 1918, from pneumonia, following an attack of Spanish Influenza. Buried at Caro, Michigan.

Ralph O. Smith, '18-'19, S. A. T. C., died at Ann Arbor, October 15, 1918, from an attack of pneumonia following Spanish Influenza. Buried at Newcastle, Pa.

Ralph Beake Stollard, '18-'19, S. A. T. C., died at Ann Arbor of pneumonia following an attack of Spanish Influenza, October 14, 1918. He was buried at Pikeville, Kentucky.

Nelson Tiedemann, '18-'19, S. A. T. C., died at Ann Arbor, October 16, 1918, from an attack of Spanish Influenza. Buried at Gloversville, N. Y.

William Voeple, '18-'19, S. A. T. C., died at Ann Arbor, October 13, 1918, following an attack of Spanish Influenza.

Marion C. Wyland, '18-'19, S. A. T. C., died at Ann Arbor, October 16, 1918, following Spanish Influenza. Buried at Harbor Springs, Mich.

MILITARY LIST

'88

Edgar E. Brandon, '88, engaged in Y. M. C. A. work overseas. Address, 41 Rue de Perrence, Paris, France. Home address, 31 Clinton Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Fenton R. McCreery, '84-'86, former U. S. Minister to Santo Domingo and Honduras, has been appointed Major, U. S. Army, and detailed as Military Attaché to Brazil. Home address, Flint, Michigan.

Louis K. Comstock, '88*e*, on the Priority Board, stationed at Washington, D. C.

'89

Herbert S. Crocker, '89*e*, Major Engineers' Corps; Field Officer representing the Construction Div. of the Army in the building of the Brooklyn Army Supply Base.

'90

Henry R. Seager, '90*e*, is Secretary of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, stationed at Washington, D. C.

'91

Henry J. Hatch, '91*e*, Brig. Gen'l, C. A. C., U. S. A., American E. F.

'92

Alfred D. Rathbone, '92, who returned to the States some time last December after having served six months as an ambulance driver in the U. of M. American Ambulance Field Service, recently enlisted in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve School, at Municipal Pier, Chicago, Ill.

'93

Samuel McRoberts, '93*l*, Brig.-Gen'l, U. S. Army; Chief Ordnance Officer, American E. F., France.

'95

Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., '95, '96*l*, Brig. Gen'l. F. A., U. S. Army, American E. F.

Neil S. MacDonald, '95*m*, Major, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, Orthopedic Service, stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Home address, Rice Bldg., Houghton, Michigan.

'97

Colman D. Frank, '97, A.M. '02, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army, attached to the General Staff, Intelligence Section, General Headquarters, American E. F., France.

Theodore C. Lyster, '97, '99*m*, Brig. Gen'l, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, American E. F.

Harry B. Britton, '97*m*, Captain, is now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

'98

Harriet Beard, '98, has been assigned to cantonment service in Italy. Home address, 865 Second Ave., Detroit.

Jas. T. St. Clair, '98*e*, Capt. Ord. Corps, U. S. Army; stationed at Washington, D. C. in the Eng. Bureau. Address "The Cavanaugh," 17th and Church Sts.

'99

Dr. Geo. E. Fay, '99, '01*m*, Capt. U. S. Army, Hospital Unit No. 36; American E. F., France. Home address, Detroit.

Walter F. Bennett, '99*e*, Major, Construction Div. Q. M. C.; stationed at Army Base, 58th St. and 1st Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

M. May Allen, '99*m*, attached to one of the "American Women's Hospitals" which was organized by the War Service Committee of the Medical Woman's National Association. Dr. Allen is working under the Children's Bureau of the Service and has charge of the refugee children sent from Nancy. Dr. Allen is at present stationed at Dinard, Brittany.

John M. Haverty, '99*l*, a Government Attorney representing the Provost Marshal General for Div. No. 12. Address, 418 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Charles A. Riegelman, '99*l*, Captain, U. S. Army; assigned to the Adjutant General, State of New York, in connection with the draft. Address, 613 Hall of Records, New York City.

'00

Chester B. Loomis, '00*e*, Captain, U. S. Army, has been promoted to Major of Engineers, and is in charge of installing the water supply for the U. S. troops in France. Home address, Los Angeles, Cal.

Frederick H. Loud, '00*e*, '96-'97, First Lieutenant, Field Artillery, U. S. Army. Address, in care American Express Co., Paris, France. Attached to the Howitzer Reg't, 30th (Separate) Artillery Brigade.

'01

Dr. Alfred C. Bartholomew, '01*m*, Capt. Medical Corps, U. S. Army Hospital; stationed at Waynesville, N. C. Home address, VanWert, Ohio.

'02

Allen W. Gardener, '02, First Lieutenant, Air Service; stationed at Clatsop, Oregon. Home address, 718 S. St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Frederick H. Newberry, '02*m*, Major in the U. S. Army, has recently been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Earl B. Hawks, '02*l*, Major—Personnel, A. G. Headquarters, American E. F., France. Home address, Clinton, Wisconsin.

'03

Stephen A. Hoag, '03*e*, Captain Engineer Corps, U. S. Army. Home address, Electric Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Alfred H. Beach, '03*l*, Capt.—Ass't. to Chief Quartermaster of his Div., American E. F., France. Home address, Newcastle, Wyo.

Sidney Hauenstein, '03*p*, Medical Detachment, 331st Inf., U. S. Army, stationed at Camp Merrit, N. J.

'04

Henry Erwin, '04, Capt. Ord. Corps, U. S. Army; Commanding Officer of the Paterson Ord. Depot, stationed at Paterson, N. J.

Guy V. Rukke, '04*m*, Lieut.-Col., Medical Corps, U. S. Army. In charge of Base Hosp. Center, stationed in France. Address, A. P. O. No. 732. Home address, 311 S. Fifth Ave., Ann Arbor.

George Tumpson, '04*l*, is doing war work in Washington, D. C. Home address, 49 W. 23rd St., New York City.

'05

W. Henry Burmeister, '05, '07*m*, Medical Corps, U. S. Army; stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Home address, 1511 W. Congress St., Chicago, Ill.

Thomas M. Spaulding, '05, Lieut. Col. C. A. C. Address, 2114 Bancroft Place, Washington, D. C.

Ross M. C. Chapman, '05*m*, Major Medical Corps, 6th Div., U. S. Army, stationed at Spartansburg, S. C. Address in care Division Surgeon.

C. Kingsley Field, '05*d*, attached as a dental surgeon with the Red Cross for overseas service. Home address, 1095 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

'06

Harry S. Gradle, '06, *m*'04-'06, (Rush Med Col.) '08, Major, 85th Division, American E. F. Home address, 1337 Fargo Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Eugene B. Houseman, '06, '17*l*, First Lieut., 2nd Eng'r. Trig. Reg't., Co. L., stationed at Camp Humphreys, Va. Home address, 34 Willis Ave. E., Detroit, Mich.

Howard B. Kinyon, '06*h*, Capt. Medical Corps, 310 Sanitary Train, American E. F., France.

'08

Thurman W. Stoner, '08, '11*l*, with the Potomac Div. of the American Red Cross as Associate Director in charge of the War Risk problems. Address, 150 Rhode Island Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

U. S. Weary, '08, '09*l*, Government Appeal Agent, Junction City, Kansas.

John G. Duke, '08*l*, Lieut., in care Dept. Quartermaster, Fort Mason, Siberian American E. F., via San Francisco. Home address, Olean, N. Y.

'09

Harley B. Eikenberry, '09, Pte. Address, in care Chief Ord. Officer, First Army American E. F., U. S. Army, A. P. O. No. 784, France. Home address, Greenville, Ohio.

Isidor Greenwald, '09, Sergt. Sanitary Corps, U. S. Army; stationed at Harriman Research Lab., Roosevelt Hosp. Home address, 317 E. 57th St., New York City.

Harold A. Steketee, '05-'07, '08-'09, Second Lieut. Ord. Dept., stationed at an Eastern Depot. Home address, 10 Terrace Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Heber G. Stout, '09, M.S. For. '10, Private, Headquarters Detachment, 115th Engineers, American E. F.

Frank L. Bolton, *'09e,* is Captain, Engineers, now stationed at the U. S. General Hospital, No. 16, New Haven, Conn. Home address, 400 St. John St., Portland, Me.

Willard E. Ferguson, *'09e,* in Class 24, U. S. Navy, Aviation Div., Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. Home address, 290 Broadway, in care A. W. Ferguson, New York City.

Dr. Theodore C. H. Abelman, *'09m,* stationed at Camp Dix, N. J., Base Hospital. Home address, Watertown, Wis.

Theodore C. H. Abelman, *'09m,* stationed at Camp Dix, N. J., Base Hospital. Home address, Watertown, Wis.

'10

Carl V. Essery, '10, *'12l,* Ensign, aboard U. S. S. "Kansas". Address in care Postmaster, New York City. Home address, S. State St., Ann Arbor.

Howard R. Rarig, '10, Capt. Medical Corps, U. S. Army, No. 337 Field Hosp., stationed at Camp Custer, Mich.

Frank B. Fletcher, *'10e,* is in the Naval Aviation Service at Key West, Florida.

Otto A. Friend, *'10e,* Captain Signal Corps, U. S. Army, American E. F., France.

William F. Gauss, *'10e,* Capt. Sig. Corps, U. S. Army, Co. E., 406 Telegraph Battalion, American E. F., France. Home address, 309 Packard St., Ann Arbor.

Chester L. Gawne, *e'06-'08,* Major, Second Prov. Brigade, U. S. Marine Corps. Address, Santo Domingo City, Dominican Republic, in care Postmaster, New York City, N. Y.

Robert M. Martin, *'10m,* Capt. 310th Sanitary Train, American E. F., France.

Charles E. Merrill, *l'06-'07,* First Lieut. Signal Corps, Aviation Branch, stationed at Kelly Field No. 2, San Antonio, Texas. Home address, in care Merrill, Lynch & Co., 7 Wall St., New York City.

'11

William C. Dudgeon, '11, *'14l,* Ord. Depot, stationed at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.

Howard S. Fox, '11, First Lieut. and Chaplain, U. S. Army. Home address, 666 Broadway, East Providence, R. I.

Herbert A. Goetz, '11, First Lieut. Inf., 86th Div., Co. E. Inf. 343, American E. F., France. Home address, 137 Michigan St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ward A. Miller, '11, Capt. U. S. Army.

Richard J. Simmons, '11, *'13l,* Lieut. U. S. Navy, on the U. S. S. "Bath". Address in care Postmaster, New York City.

Elwyn C. Balch, *'11e,* Second Lieut. Regimental Gas Officer, American E. F., France.

Leslie D. Goddard, *'11e,* Captain, Engineers, stationed at Washington, D. C. Address, 1218 Dalafield Place.

John W. Chapman, *'11l,* Cadet in School of Automobile Mechanics. Address, Co. 3, Camp Mabey, Austin, Texas.

Herbert E. Gernert, *'11l,* Radio School, stationed at Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash. Home address, Louisville, Ky.

H. W. Brown, *'11d,* Lieut. Aviation Section, U. S. Army, stationed at Camp Hospital, Camp Morrison, Va.

'12

Robert D. Etnyre, '12, Marine Corps, American E. F., France. Home address, Oregon, Ill.

David S. Goodyear, Jr., '12, Second Lieut., is on duty as Instructor at the Small Arms Firing School, at Camp Perry, Ohio.

Dr. Wade W. Oliver, '12, Ass't Surgeon, Lieut. (J. G.), U. S. Navy; stationed at Hoagland Laboratory, Long Island College Hospital. Address, Henry & Pacific Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y. Home address, 5 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Unity F. Wilson, '08-'09, is connected with the American Red Cross Hospital, 6 Rue Piccini, Paris.

Earl S. Wolaver, '12, Ord. Depot at Camp Hancock. Address, Sandy Hook, N. J.

Charles E. Rickershauser, '12*e*, has recently enlisted in the Engineer Corps, U. S. Army. He is stationed at Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C. He expects to be sent shortly to Camp Humphries, Va., to enter the Officers' Training School.

Harry H. Steinhauser, '12*e*, Lieut. Engineer Officer, Air Service, U. S. Army. Awaiting his overseas orders, having completed his training at Mass. Tech. and at Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla.

Lucian E. Ludwig, '12*l*, accepted for Overseas Y. M. C. A. War Work. Home address, Lima, Ohio. Address, Suite 410, Opera House Block.

Walter S. Palmer, '12*h*, Second Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. Army, Staff Hdqs., American Camps, Winchester Area, Winchester, England.

'13

Bruce E. Anderson, '13, Captain U. S. Army, Instructor in Artillery, stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Home address, Lansing, Mich.

Raymond P. Buck, '13, Mechanic stationed at Wentworth Institute, Boston, Mass.

Isaac Lowenburg, '13, Captain, Motor Transport Service, American E. F., France. Home address, Natchez, Mississippi.

Theodore S. Mead, '13, Second Lieut., 332nd Field Artillery, U. S. Army, detailed for flying instruction to Kelly Field, Texas.

Harney B. Stover, '13, is Lieut. with the 329th Field Artillery, American E. F., France.

H. Donald Cutler, '13*e*, Lieut. Aviation Service, Kelly Field No. 2, San Antonio, Texas. Home address, in care A. H. Cutler, The Esplanade, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Ward F. Davidson, '13*e*, Capt. 1st Bn., 308th Engineers, U. S. Army, American E. F. Home address, Iron Mountain, Mich.

Frank C. Gibbs, '13*e*, First Lieut. 341st Inf., American E. F., France.

Wayne G. Smith, '13*e*, First Lieut. Signal Corps, Aviation Section, U. S. Army, stationed at Columbia University, acting as Senior Instructor, Squadron Radio Officers' School. Home address, Albion, Mich.

Victor L. Munson, *e*'09-'11, Corporal, Company K, 317th Infantry, American E. F., France.

Allan F. Sherzer, '13*e*, Lieutenant, U. S. Army, Adjutant of Battalion, Orientation Officer, stationed at Bordeaux, France. Home address, Ypsilanti, Mich.

John L. Dillinger, '13*l*, Lieutenant, 349th Infantry, U. S. Army, American E. F. Home address, Avoca, Iowa.

Robert H. Gillmore, '13*l*, Second Lieut., Field Artillery, U. S. Army, detailed for flying instruction, Kelly Field, Texas. Home address, Chicago, Ill.

Winthrop W. Ketcham, '13*l*, private, 23rd Co., P. S. C. A. C., stationed at Fort Flagler, Washington.

'14

George W. Ballentine, Jr., '14, First Lieut., Adjt. Gen'l's Dept., Hoboken, N. J. Home address, Ernest and Cranmer Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Edward D. Campbell, Jr., '10-'11, *e*'13-'14, Ensign, U. S. Navy, Instructor in Gunnery and Ordnance, and Boats and Signals, also in charge of all the instructional work at the Naval Training Station, Cape May, New Jersey. Home address, 1555 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

H. Beach Carpenter, '14, *l*'04-'15, has been commissioned Ensign, U. S. Navy. He is now stationed with the Atlantic Fleet. Address, U. S. S. Atlantic II, in care Postmaster, Fort Monroe, Va.

Clarence A. Christensen, '14, '16*m*, Lieut., Medical Corps, U. S. Army, with Evacuation Hospital, No. 21, American E. F., France.

Leland E. Crossman, '14, Ph.D. '16, Educational Sec'y., Y. M. C. A., stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. Home address, 266 Lake Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Symmes F. Oliver, '14, First Lieut. M.C., U. S. Army. Address, Cincinnati General Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio. Home address, 2233 Park Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Vermon L. Venman, '14, Lieut., Signal Corps, U. S. Army, stationed at Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Address, Hazelhurst Field.

Wm. H. White, '14, First Lieut., U. S. Army, 102nd Inf., 26th Div., American E. F., France. Home address, 944 McGraw Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Henry Lobline, '14*e*, Second Lieut., Assistant Engineer Officer, stationed at Kelly Field, Texas. Home address, Cleveland, Ohio.

Carl B. Pfeifer, '14*e*, has recently been promoted a Captain in the Aviation Section, stationed at the General Laboratories, Bureau of Aircraft Production, 7th and Bedford Aves., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gustave A. Torell, '14*e*, with the 882nd Aero Squadron, Aviation Repair Depot, stationed at Montgomery, Ala.

John J. McDermott, '14*m*, Lieut. Medical Corps, stationed at Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y. Address, in care Camp Surgeon, 706 3rd Ave. Home address, Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

D. E. MacPhail, '14*m*, First Lieut., Field Hosp., Co. 12, First Div., American E. F., France. Home address, Dayton, Ohio.

Edward J. Phillips, '14*m*, Capt. Medical Corps, U. S. Army, stationed at Camp Greenleaf Medical Officers' Training School, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Home address, Corfu, N. Y.

Frederick M. Cook, '14*l*, 161st Reg't., U. S. Inf., American E. F. Home address, Aberdeen, Wash.

Francis J. Haverty, *l*'10-'11, U. S. Navy, located at Norfolk, Va. Home address, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John H. Jay, '14*l*, Lieut., Quartermasters Corps, U. S. Army, stationed at El Paso, Texas. Home address, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Elroy O. Jones, '14*l*, Lieut. Ass't Judge Advocate, 85th Div., 328 Reg't, Field Artillery, American E. F., France. Home address, 431 S. Main St., Ann Arbor.

'15

James W. Avery, '15, Co. 3, 160th Depot Brigade, at Camp Custer, Mich. Home address, Ann Arbor.

William S. Caswell, '15, *g*'16-'17, 4th Prov. Company, 2nd Provisional Reg't., Ord. Training Camp, stationed at Camp Hancock, Ga. Home address, Birmingham, Mich.

Leo F. Covey, '15, Second Lieut. Infantry, U. S. Army, American E. F., France. Home address, Coldwater, Mich.

Edward G. O'Neill, '15, Lieut., 26th Infantry Div., U. S. Army, American E. F., France. Home address, 195 Broadway, in care E. von Nostitz (A. T. and T. Co.), New York City.

Josephine Sherzer, '15, is doing civilian relief work with the American Red Cross, in France.

Guy Woolfolk, '15, Lieut., Sig. Corps, Aviation Section, U. S. Army, American E. F., England. Address, in care Cox & Co., 28 Charles St., London, S. W. 1.

Eugene S. Bigelow, '15*e*, Aviation Section, U. S. Navy; stationed in Boston, Mass. Home address, 25 Pine St., New York City

John F. Brent, *e*'11-'12, Lieut. of Coast Artillery. Address, 8 Rue de Richelieu, Paris, France. Home address, 3238 Flora Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Gilbert D. Douglas, '15*e*, Pvt., 7th Co., C. A. C., stationed at Fort Washington, Md. Home address, Buffalo, N. Y.

Floyd A. Nagler, M.S., '15*e*, Ph.D. '17, Lieut., Manager's Office, stationed at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y.

Walter H. Stewart, '15*e*, is First Lieut., Ord. Corps, Inspection Div., stationed at 600 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Home address, 156 Mt. Vernon Ave., Detroit.

Henry M. Thomas, '15*e*, Second Lieut., Air Service, U. S. Army. Address, 35 Eaton Place, London, S. W. 1, England. Home address, Box 325, Polytechnic, Texas.

Harry D. Boardman, '15*l*, First Lieut., F. A., Battery A, 119th F. A., A. P. O. No. 711, American E. F., France. Home address, Detroit.

Leslie R. Himes, '15*l*, Ord. Supply Dep't., Co. E, stationed at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga. Home address, New Bethlehem, Pa.

Leslie H. Kranz, '15*l*, Private, 19th Co., P. S., Puget Sound, C. A. C., stationed at Fort Worden, Wash.

Louis F. Labarere, '15*l*, with Base Hospital No. 35, American E. F., France. Home address, Los Angeles, Cal.

Hugh E. Lillie, '15*l*, is in the U. S. Navy. Home address, Grand Haven, Mich.

Cortlandt Whitehead Schepeler, '15*h*, e'08-'10, First Lieut. Medical Corps, with 513th Eng. Service Battalion, American E. F., France, A. P. O. No. 738.

Osborne Allen Brines, '15*p*, is at present stationed at the Army Laboratory training School, at Yale University.

'16

Lyman C. Boynton, '16, Pvt. Chem. Service Section, U. S. Army. Home address, 2113 H St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Albert Bradley, A.M. '16, Ph.D. '17, was commissioned First Lieutenant, Air Service Production Department, and has been detailed for duty at Dayton, Ohio, as District Accounting Officer in charge of the work in the Dayton District Accounts Dept., Finance Division, Bureau of Aircraft Production.

Glenn M. Coulter, '16, Capt. Ambulance Service, U. S. Army, Convois Autos—Par B. C. M. Address, Paris, France. Home address, Chittenango, N. Y.

William M. Laux, '16, Cadet School of Military Aeronautics at Austin, Texas. Barracks H 201. Home address, Reese, Mich.

Philip C. Lovejoy, '16, Lieut. Field Artillery, U. S. Army, A. P. O. No. 718, American E. F., France. Home address, No. 5 Taylor St., Portland, Maine.

James H. Smith, '16, '18*m*, Lieut. (J. G.), M. C., U. S. N., R. F., U. S. Naval Hospital, stationed at Pelham Bay Park, N. Y.

Frank W. Wood, '16, First Lieut. Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. Home address, Glencoe, Ga.

David R. Ballentine, '16*e*, Serg't 106th Ord., Depot Co., stationed at Camp Jackson, S. Carolina.

John B. Breymann, 16*e*, Second Lieut. C. A. C., 22nd Company, stationed at Puget Sound, Fort Worden, Washington.

Charles W. Crosby, '16*e*, in U. S. Signal Service, U. S. Army, stationed at New Brunswick, N. J. Address in care Y. M. C. A. Home address, 121 Gogebic St., Ironwood, Mich.

Francis T. Mack, '16*e*, Second Lieut. Signal Corps, stationed at Washington, D. C.

Sidney T. Steen, '16*e*, Radio Officer, 160th Field Artillery Brigade, American E. F., France.

Dean Weigand Taylor, '16*e*, Ensign U. S. N., on the U. S. Battleship Idaho. Home address, 1326 W. 8th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Gerald S. Frary, '16*l*, Private, 21st Co., P. S. C. A. C., stationed at Fort Worden, Washington.

Chester L. Muller, '16*l*, has recently received his commission as second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps. Address, Depot Quartermaster, 39th and Lincoln St., Chicago, Illinois.

Lowell R. Stark, '16*l*, with Base Hospital No. 44, American E. F., France. Home address, Deep Brook Farm, Yantic, Conn.

Kenneth M. Stevens, '16*l*, Second Lieut. 304th Field Artillery, American E. F., France. Home address, 471 Edison Ave., Detroit.

Paul Zerwekh, '16*l*, Second Lieutenant, Air Service, (Pilot), stationed at Wichita Falls, Kansas. Home address, Alton, Illinois.

Alfred H. Lowther, '16*d*, Medical Detachment 329th Field Artillery, American E. F., France. Home address, Detroit.

'17

William B. Campbell, '17, S. F. lc., U. S. Navy, U. S. Naval Railway, Battery No. 1, American E. F., France. Home address, 506 American Bank Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.

Arthur E. Cook, '17, S. S. U. 591, Par B. C. M., American E. F., France. Home address, Lawrence, Mich.

Edwin T. Cooke, '17, Second Lieut., 13th Bn., I. R. C., stationed at Camp Lee, Va. Home address, Rockford, Ohio.

Hiram P. Holmes, '17, Second Lieut. A. T. S., has charge of the largest warehouse of an American port in France. American E. F., A. P. O. No. 705. Home address, 102 S. Huron, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Don M. Lillie, '17, *l*'16-'17, is attached to the 71st Aero Squadron, Love Field, Dallas, Texas.

Merrill B. Sprague, '17, Second Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. Army. Headquarters, Co. B., Development Battalion, stationed at Camp McClellan, Alabama.

Humphreys Springstun, '17, Private Medical Officers Training Group, Psychological Co. No. 1, stationed at Chickamauga Park, Ga. Home address, 404 E. 4th St., Pana, Illinois.

Leland S. Thompson, '13-'14, '15-'17, First Lieut. S. S. U. 505, Convois Autos, Par B. C. M., American E. F., France.

Pedro J. Zamora, '17, '17*m*, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, stationed at Camp Las Cases, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Leland H. Buxton, '17*e*, Second Lieut. C. M. C., stationed at Baltimore, Md. Address, 303 East 22nd St., Baltimore, Md.

Andrew F. Caughey, '17*e*, Ensign, U. S. N., stationed at Navy Yard, Philadelphia. Address, 1802 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Guy R. Cowing, '17*e*, Second Lieut., Signal Corps, U. S. Army, stationed at Columbia University, Instructor Squadron Radio Officers' School. Home address, Flint, Mich.

John H. Engel, Jr., *e*'13-'17, Pvt. Sanitary Corps, Medical Dept., stationed at Pontiac, Mich. Address in care General Motors Truck Co.. Home address, 412 Longfellow Ave., Detroit.

Carlo M. Eyster, '17*e*, is at the U. S. Navy Steam Engineering School, with class 19, at Hoboken, N. J.

Theodore C. Hill, '17*e*, Corp. Sanitary Corps Detachment, 301st Water Tank Train, American E. F., France.

L. Gaylord Hulbert, '17*e*, Second Lieutenant, Air Service, stationed at Payne Field, West Point, Mississippi.

Carl F. Joseph, '17*e*, on the staff in the Metallurgical Dept. of the General Laboratories, Equipment Div., Bureau of Aircraft Production, stationed at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ralph L. McNamee, '17*e*, Second Lieut., Sanitary Corps Detachment, 301st Water Tank Train, American E. F., France. Home address, 522 S. Division St., Ann Arbor.

Raymond F. Sanderhoff, '17*e*, Second Lieut. in Aviation Service of 8th Aero Squadron, American E. F., France. Home address, 532 North Ball St., Owosso, Mich.

Waldo L. Scovill, '17*e*, Chief Army Inspector in the Inspection Division of the Ordnance Department, stationed at Bellows Falls, Vermont. Home address, Hudson, Michigan.

Wm. A. Starrett, '17*e*, nunc pro tunc '97, Colonel Q. M. C., U. S. Army. He is Chairman of Emergency Construction Committee, War Industrial Board, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.

Karl F. Walker, '17*e*, First Lieut., Q. M. C., U. S. Army, stationed in Engineering Sec., Motor Trans. Div., Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C. Home address, 1138 Buchanan St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Harry M. Deyo, '17*l*, '13-'14, Ambulance Driver in S. S. U. No. 591. Par B. C. M., American E. F., France. Home address, Rockford, Mich.

R. Roy Hall, '17*l*, '13-'14, First Lieut., Quartermaster in Base Hosp. No. 9, A. P. O., 738, American E. F., France. Home address, Pengilly, Minnesota.

Marion Scribner Harlan, '17*l*, Second Lieut., 42 Artillery, 3rd Bn., C. A. C., Battery F., American E. F., France. Home address, Hudson, Mich.

Irwin S. Olson, '17*l*, '12-'13, Pvt. with Hqts. Co. 343 Infantry, American E. F., France. Home address, 1849 Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

Bland A. Pugh, '17*l*, Sergeant, First Class, 1st Co., Headquarters Bn., S. O. S. Army Postoffice 717, American E. F., France.

Edgar M. Williams, '17*l*, '11-'12, '13-'15, Second Lieut., 12th Battalion, 154 Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Meade, Md. Home address, 105 Mayfield, Akron, Ohio.

'18

Stuart J. Blashill, '18, Pvt. Co. I., 10th Inf., stationed at Camp Custer, Mich.

Marjorie J. Cleary, '18, is working with the War Industries Board, at Washington, D. C.

Douglas T. Hoffman, '14-'15, *m*'15-'17, Second Lieut. Field Artillery R. D., 7th Regt. Headquarters Co., stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. Home address, 1231 Greenwood Ave., Wilmette, Ill.

Bernard G. Krause, '18, Pvt. 13 Co., 2nd Prov. Inf., Replacement Reg't., stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga.

James F. Mummery, '18, 131st Ord. Depot Co., stationed at Camp Kearney, California. Home address, Denver, Colorado.

William F. Newton, '14-'16, is First Lieutenant 29th Infantry, U. S. Army, 2 A. Company, stationed at Camp Beauregarde, La.

Philip C. Pack, '18, is a Yeoman, 1st Class, Naval Base No. 27, American E. F., France. Home address, 117 S. Division St., Ann Arbor.

Roscoe R. Rau, '14-'17, Private, Base Hospital 36, A. P. O. 732, American E. F.

G. Donald Seckinger, '14-'17, is at the N. O. C. School, Co. H, Section C, Camp Greenleaf, Georgia.

Eugene F. Steketee, '18, Pvt. with Hosp. Unit Q., American Red Cross, Military Hosp. No. 5, A. P. O. No. 702, American E. F., France. Home address, 122 College Ave. N. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Paul L. Steketee, '14-'17, Lieut. U. S. S. "Paducah," Asst. Paymaster. Address in care Postmaster, New York City. Home address, 57 College Ave. N. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gordon R. Avery, '18*e*, Sergeant, Co. D, 329th Inf., American E. F., France. Home address, Ann Arbor.

Alvin C. Benkelman, *e*'14-'18, Pvt. in 9th Co., 3rd Bn., 160th Depot Brigade, Camp Custer, Mich.

Harry L. W. Bowles, '18*e*, Sergeant, Section 64, Division G, Army Postoffice 718, American E. F., France. Home address, 290 Calumet Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

Warner C. Brockway, '18*e*, Corp. Sanitary Corps Detachment, 301st Water Tank Train, American E. F., France.

Raymond L. Drummond, *e*'14-'15, with Hospital Unit Q, American E. F., France. Home address, 333 Cass Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Everett J. Fahlman, '18*e*, on the staff in the Metallurgical Dept. of the General Laboratories, Equipment Div., Bureau of Aircraft Production, stationed at Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Jason Goldberg, '18*e*, Lieut. Coast Artillery. Address, Heavy Artillery School, A. P. O., No. 733, American E. F., France. Home address, 298 Ave D., Rochester, N. Y.

Frank R. Nethaway, '18*e*, on the staff in the Metallurgical Dept. of the General Laboratories, Equipment Div., Bureau of Aircraft Production, stationed at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Harold R. Scovill, '18*e*, Corp. 52nd Artillery, C. A. C., Battery C, American E. F., France. Home address, 123 Seward St., Hudson, Mich.

Carleton S. Scribner, *e*'14-'18, Second Lieutenant, Air Service, Aeronautics, stationed at Kelly Field, Texas.

Raymond H. Speck, '18*e*, Corp. Sanitary Corps Detachment, 301st Water Tank Train, American E. F., France.

Charles H. Woodward, '18*e*, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers, stationed at Camp Humphreys, Va. Home address, 505 Campbell Ave., Detroit.

'19

E. Ray Baxter, '15-'17, Sergeant, stationed at Barracks 787, Camp Custer, Mich., in care Camp Quartermaster. Home address, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Norman T. Bolles, '15-'17, *e*'14-'15, Ensign, U. S. Navy, officer in charge of Navy Rifle Range, Virginia Beach, Va. Home address, Houghton, Michigan.

Paul W. Eaton, '15-'17, Lieut. Aviation Service, U. S. Army, captured by the Germans. Home address, 712 1st St., Jackson, Mich.

Will E. Grainger, '15-'17, Second Lieut., 7th Bn., Infantry Replacement and Training Camp, stationed at Camp Lee, Va. Home address, Kansas City, Mo.

Robert B. James, '15-'16, Ensign, U. S. Army, stationed at Naval Hdqrs., London, 30 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S. W. 1. Home address, 332 E. Jefferson St., Ann Arbor.

Vernon Lancaster, '15-'18, U. S. Naval Station at Bumkin Island, Mass. Home address, Kalkaska, Mich.

Bruce I. Millar, '19, Aviation Section Signal Corps, Automatic Replacement Draft, Overseas Casuals, American E. F., France. Home address, Manistique, Mich.

Ward D. Peterson, '15-'17, Coxswain, U. S. Navy, U. S. Naval Railway, Battery No. 1, American E. F., France. Home address, Hill St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Joseph G. Hall, *e*'15-'17, Second Lieut. of 106th Field Artillery, American E. F., France. Home address, Pengilly, Minn.

'20

Irving G. Beckwith, '16-'17, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, American E. F.

Edison A. Cramer, '16-'17, Co. K, 126th Inf., American E. F., France. Home address, Rockford, Mich.

Paul W. Gordon, '16-'17, Private, Marine Corps, 82nd Co., 6th Reg't, U. S. Marine Corps, American E. F.

Lawrence M. Gould, '16-'17, Ambulance Driver in S. S. U. No. 591, Par B. C. M., American E. F., France. Home address, Lacota, Mich.

Archibald G. Wenley, '16-'17, C. M. lc., U. S. Navy, U. S. Naval Railway Battery, No. 1, American E. F., France. Home address, 509 E. Madison St., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

'21

Leroy A. Clark, '17-'18, Lieut. in S. A. T. C., stationed at the State University of Iowa. Address, Iowa City, Iowa. Home address, Holland, Mich.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

ATHLETICS

Elmer D. Mitchell, '12, Coach of Freshmen Teams.

OCTOBER REVIEW

October was a month of readjustments as far as wartime football was concerned. Although the final government ruling on the scheduling of games apparently clarified the situation, another factor unexpectedly came up. This was the Spanish Influenza. Between the two, Michigan's schedule as it now stands bears but little resemblance to the original one as planned by Athletic Director Bartelme last winter.

The final ruling of the War Department made definite restrictions on October and November games. During October, no S. A. T. C. team was allowed to take a trip which would involve a longer time than that between the hours of noon and night mess Saturday; however, during November, two trips can be undertaken, for which the time between Friday at 6 P. M. and Sunday at 6 P. M. will be permitted.

In the adjustments to meet these conditions, Michigan fared well, as did most of the other Conference schools. Indiana was hardest hit, because of difficult railroad connections, and it failed to save a single one of its Conference games. Minnesota, far removed from its opponents geographically, suffered almost as much. On the other hand, Iowa because of an unusually strong start in its early games, became a drawing card, and gained as a result of the re-scheduling.

As stated before, Michigan's schedule still remained a strong one. Case, Camp Custer, M. A. C., and Ohio were to have been the October opponents. Of these, the Ohio game was the only one which needed change, and an open date for this game was found in November by the expedient of lengthening the schedule to take in the last Saturday in November. Camp Custer and M. A. C. can travel here and back within the time requirements; and although on first glance it would seem impossible for Case to do this, still that team was able to appear here on Oct. 5th, because the induction of the student S. A. T. C. at Case was not set until the following week.

So that Michigan appeared able to save all of its schedule with the one exception of the Minnesota game on November 23. This was indeed a loss as it was to have been the big home game of the year, and the relations with Minnesota have been exceedingly cordial. A movement was started to have the game played in Chicago, but the attempt was unsuccessful.

Michigan had Northwestern, Chicago, Syracuse and Ohio scheduled for November, and Mr. Bartelme was negotiating for a strong opponent to fill the place of Minnesota on November 23, when the whole season received a most serious setback as a result of the influenza epidemic which was rapidly spreading in Michigan and in neighboring states. The Case game was played, and the victory, 33 to 0, seemed a favorable start for the Michigan team. But a quarantine placed on Camp Custer caused a cancellation of the game on the following Saturday. Hopes were still entertained for the playing of the M. A. C. game on October 19, but the growing seriousness of the illness in Lansing and in Ann Arbor, and the fact that several members of the M. A. C. team were affected, as was also their coach, caused the State Board of Health to issue an order on the Thursday preceding that the game be called off. This disappointment was partly alleviated by the possibility of arranging a game for the open date of November 23.

The following week Dr. Olin of the State Board of Health placed a ban on all public gatherings, to be maintained as long as the influenza situation was dangerous. The game with Detroit Naval Training Station, which had replaced the original Ohio date, was thus cancelled, also the game with Northwestern on November 2.

Whether Michigan can save anything from the wreck of its schedule now depends upon the lessening of the epidemic to the extent that the ban may be lifted. With favorable conditions, four games are yet a possibility for November as follows:

November 9—Chicago at Chicago.
November 16—Syracuse at Michigan.
November 23—M. A. C. at Michigan.
November 30—Ohio at Ohio.

These are all strong games with formidable opponents.

Despite the discouragements in the enforced loss of games, and the future uncertainties, it can be said that the members of the football squad kept up regular practice and worked as hard as though there were the promise of a game at the week-

end to relieve the tediousness of constant drill. Coach Yost maintained a cheerful spirit throughout, even though the loss of the games was not the total of his worries. To him there was always the hovering possibility that some of his best players would be called away to Officers' Training Camps on short notice. It was in this way that Usher, fullback, and Cress, center, both of whom had played well in the Case game, were lost to the team. Smith, a promising quarterback, was given an appointment to West Point. Goodsell, a member of last year's team, found that he was unable to give the necessary time. Philosophically, the coach drew upon the Reserves to find material to build up the losses.

The team, as it has shaped itself during the past month, looks like a formidable eleven. Certain positions seem to have been permanently won. For instance, it seems that no one will be likely to oust Dunn from left end, Goetz and Freeman at left and right guard respectively, Knode at quarterback, Cohn at left halfback, and Steketee at fullback. The tackle positions are still being contested for with Morrison, Henderson and Wilson showing strongest. At center, Vick seems to have the call over Von Wagoner. Three men, Fletcher, Boville, and Barnes, are being tried out at right end. Walker and Jordan are understudying Knode at pilot, and Karpus is doing the same for Steketee at fullback. Perrin, Genebach, and Cruse are all showing well at right halfback. Steketee promises to be one of the best punters and drop kickers that Michigan has had.

The coaches have spent most of their efforts on the line, which thus far has not proved up to the standard of the backfield.

RETROSPECT

Michigan, in returning to Conference membership this fall, is entering upon the third phase of its football history since Fielding H. Yost became coach in 1901. The first phase, 1901-1905, during which Michigan was a member of the Conference, was marked by an unparalleled winning streak. The name "Conference Champs," as applied to Michigan, became a byword. For four years Michigan won this highest honor, and it was not until the last game of the fifth season that a single game was lost. Michigan in its first phase far outclassed its rivals of the West.

Since leaving the Conference in 1905, Michigan has maintained occasional relations with two Conference teams, Ohio and Minnesota, and has been on top on all these occasions. On the whole, though, this second phase from 1905-1918 has been intersectional rather than sectional. Michigan has competed with representative teams of all sections of the country, except the Pacific Coast. In addition to the two Conference colleges, Ohio State and Minnesota, have been on the Michigan schedule. Strong non-Conference teams such as M. A. C., Nebraska, and Notre Dame in the Middle West, Vanderbilt in the South, and Cornell, Pennsylvania and Syracuse in the East, have been the Wolverine opponents. Michigan was not picking easy opponents: Pennsylvania in 1908, and Cornell in 1915, were recognized champions of America. However, Michigan still maintained a clear superiority, considering its games as a whole. In its relations with the East, Michigan has broken even. This is quite noteworthy, and the same credit can be given to other Western teams, such as Notre Dame, which have played on equal, or better, terms with Eastern opponents. There is no doubt that the East plays at an advantage in these games. In the first place their eligibility restrictions are not as exacting as those in the West, for although the East has debated reform, it has remained for the West actually to inaugurate the experiments. A still more important factor is the material. The West is lacking in aristocratic "prep" schools which are able to pay and maintain coaches of collegiate calibre. It is easier for a coach in University circles to adapt a player to his system than it is to teach him the fundamentals. The latter requires time, as features of the game such as tackling and blocking must be kept up until they become instinctive. To be versed in these is only another way of expressing the term "experience." Not only do the Eastern coaches find their material in readiness to be molded into the style of play desired, but in many cases they are already molded. Many of the Eastern "prep" schools are really appendages of certain universities and make a practice of obtaining an old Harvard or Yale, or other school player, as the case may be, as a coach for their school boys. In consequence the Harvard system is implanted in school boys before they even enter Harvard. Against these odds it is more than remarkable that the Western teams have been able to hold their own. And the Western schools are partly overcoming this handicap, even though they may not be able to overcome it entirely. The Physical Education Departments are making great strides in the way of instructing men of athletic ability to enter the field of coaching, and are imparting rules of coaching and training information which the young coach in the past has been forced to gain through trial and error methods. Improving the grade of high school coaching is

bound to react in turn upon the quality of varsity material.

Michigan is now facing its third phase—renewed relations with the Conference teams of the Middle West. This Conference is now the strongest kind of its kind in the country. The strength of the organization as a whole has added strength to the normal growth of its members individually. It is not to be expected that Michigan can outclass these teams as she did in the old days; but Michigan supporters are full of confidence that she will always rank "one of the best."

THE REGENTS' MEETING

It is aimed in this section to give a report of every action taken by the Regents of general interest. Routine financial business, appointments of assistants, small appropriations, and lists of degrees granted, are usually omitted.

OCTOBER MEETING

Present—the President, Regent Leland, Regent Beal, Regent Sawyer, Regent Clements, Regent Gore, and Superintendent Keeler. Absent—Regent Hubbard, Regent Murfin, and Regent Hanchett.—On motion of Regent Beal, the minutes of the meetings of July 19 and August 23 were approved, with certain corrections, as submitted to the members in proof.—Regent Gore reported that the Committee on the Alumni Memorial Hall recommended the acceptance, with the thanks of the Regents, of the indefinite loan of a number of casts of classical sculpture offered to the University by the Detroit Museum of Arts.—The Secretary read a report for the Military Committee and the President to whom had been referred matters respecting the Students' Army Training Corps.—On motion of Regent Leland the Board approved a contribution to the work of the Dental Educational Council of America not to exceed $100.—The Secretary reported that the Committee in charge of the matter of providing additional quarters for nurses at the University Hospital had found it necessary to provide additional housing space and that a lease had been made up with the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity for their house. In order, however, to increase the Hospital facilities of Ann Arbor during the epidemic of influenza and thereafter, the Hospital authorities had agreed to surrender the lease and vacate this house in order that it might be turned over to the St. Joseph's Sanatarium, which had bought the house subject to the University's lease. New nurses' quarters of approximately the same capacity have been secured by leasing the Nu Sigma Nu Fraternity house.—The President read a letter from Martha P. Falconer, Director of the Section on Reformatories and Houses of Detention, United States War Department, Commission on Training Camp Activities, indicating progress toward a decision to erect at the University a War Department hospital for venereal diseases. On motion of Regent Sawyer, the President and the Medical Committee of the Board were authorized to make such a contract as might be necessary to carry out the plan as at present outlined by the Commission on Training Camp Activities.——Mr. Francis C. Stifler, Camp Secretary of the University Y. M. C. A., appeared before the Regents with the request that the Board approve the use of Ferry Field by the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday afternoons. On motion of Regent Sawyer the request of the Y. M. C. A. was granted with the provision that the use of Ferry Field should be in conference with the Commanding Officer of the Students' Army Training Corps and Mr. P. G. Bartelme, Director of Outdoor Athletics.—On motion of Regent Beal, the Board authorized the special Committee upon the Training of Teachers at this University to secure a proper encumbent for the chair of Experimental Education in the Department of Education.—On motion of Regent Beal, leave of absence, without salary, for the first term of the academic year, was granted to Assistant Professor W. L. Schurz, of the Department of History, in order that he might take up special work in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington.—On motion of Regent Beal, leave of absence, without salary, for the University year 1918-1919, was granted to Assistant Professor H. C. Carver, of the Department of Mathematics, College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, in order that he might carry on a research problem for a Bureau of Insurance Companies.—On motion of Regent Beal, the Board authorized the Department of History to expend out of the unused salary budget the sum of $125 to provide the services of a stenographer in transcribing the lectures given in the course in War issues for the use of quiz masters in the course.—On motion of Regent Clements, the Board granted leave of absence from October 21 to the end of the academic year, to Librarian William W. Bishop, in order to enable him to accede to the re-

quest of the American Library Association that he organize the work of furnishing the Students' Army Training Corps throughout the country with libraries containing the technical and military books and literature needed for successfully carrying out the courses provided for these men.—On motion of Regent Gore, following the recommendation of the Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical School, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Harry Washington Grover.—On motion of Regent Sawyer, following the recommendation of the Dental Faculty, the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery was conferred upon John Orton Goodsell, Jr.—A request was received from Dr. J. G. Van Zwaluwenburg, of the Department of Roentgenology, for equipment and assistance that would enable the Department of Roentgenology to provide X-ray treatments under proper conditions. On motion of Regent Sawyer, the Board voted to refer this request to the Medical Committee with the understanding that the Board would apquest to the Medical Committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION

On motion of Regent Sawyer, following the recommendation of the Faculty of the Medical School, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Amelia Tabitha Wood.—On motion of Regent Sawyer, following the recommendation of the Faculty of the Medical School, certificates of graduation from the University Hospital Training School for Nurses were voted to the following who completed their course in the Training School on the dates as stated in each case.

Rheba Edward .....May 6, 1918
Margaret Patrick .....April 11, 1918
Hazel F. Miller .....March 27, 1918
Athalinda Cimmer .....March 11, 1918

Ruth Watson Barlow (Mrs.) June 3, 1918

An Executive Diploma from the University Hospital Training School for Nurses was voted to Lucile A. Butler, whose training was completed December 11, 1916.—On motion of Regent Sawyer, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Faculty of the Medical School, Dr. C. G. Parnall, Medical Superintendent of the University Hospital, was made *ex officio* a member of the Medical School Faculty, without vote.—On motion of Regent Leland, the Board referred to the Executive Committee with power, should need for action arise, Dean Cooley's request for additional assistance in the administration of the Students' Army Training Corps in the Colleges of Engineering and Architecture.—On motion of Regent Leland, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Regents' Committee on Military Affairs and the President be authorized to make a final contract with the United States War Department when the Government should tender such contract.

—On motion of Regent Sawyer, the Board confirmed the nomination by the Governors of Mrs. James Wallace as Social Director of Alumnae House.—The Secretary presented a communication from Mrs. Myra Post Cady, Chairman of the Board of Governors of Alumnæ House, turning over to the University the furniture and equipment of Alumnæ House, appraised at $3,773.86. On motion of Regent Leland, this property was accepted with thanks.—On motion of Regent Sawyer, the following nominations by the Governors of Newberry Residence, were confirmed by the Regents.—Dr. Lucy Elliott, Social Director; Miss Nell Royer, Business Manager.—The Secretary presented the annual financial report of Newberry Residence, as transmitted by Mrs. Mabelle L. Douglas, Secretary of the Board of Governors. On motion of Regent Sawyer, this report was received and ordered filed.—The Secretary reported to the Regents that a fire had occurred in the University Storehouse on October 9, and that Harry Holt and Ronald Earl Weaver had died as a result of burns, and that Mr. O. E. Roszel had been so seriously injured that he was still confined to the hospital althoogh now, at this date, he is believed to be recovering. These casualties were insured under the Workmen's Compensation Policy. The property loss was estimated at not to exceed $1,000 upon the building and $3,000 upon the stock.—On motion of Regent Sawyer, the Board authorized payment to the widows of Messrs. Holt and Weaver of the salary for the month of October, and the continuation of Mr. Roszel upon the salary roll for the difference between the compensation received by him from the Insurance Company and his University pay.—The Secretary filed a report of the members of the University staff now on leave for war service with pay from the University.—The Secretary presented a communication from Professor Higbie, Educational Director of Section B, Students' Army Training Corps, to Dean Cooley, and transmitted with the approval of the Dean to the Secretary, listing numerous appointments for instructional and administrative posts all within the budget contemplated when the contract for Section B of the Students' Army Training Corps was authorized by the Regents.—With respect to matters specifically referred to the full Board by the Executive Committee, as per the preceding reports, the Regents took the following actions:—On motion of Regent Gore, leaves of ab-

sence to Assistant Professor Herbert A. Kenyon, Assistant Professor Theophil H. Hildebrandt, and Instructor Julius C. Palmer were approved in accordance with the terms of the resolution.—The President filed the annual report of Dr. J. H. Ehlers, as Curator of the Phanerogamic Herbarium, for the University year 1917-1918, transmitted by Professor F. C. Newcombe. —On motion of Regent Beal, the Board granted leave of absence without salary to Charles H. Griffitts, Instructor in Psychology, for the year 1918-1919, to enable Mr. Griffitts to accept a commission in the Sanitary Corps of the United States Army.—On motion of Regent Beal, the following appointments were made in the Department of Romance Languages, conditioned upon no increase in the total salary budget being caused thereby:

Mr. Jean Petit, Instructor in French;
Mr. James E. Chenot, Assistant in French until December 31, 1918;
Mrs. Lila Pargment, Assistant in French until December 31, 1918.

—The President filed a report by Librarian W. W. Bishop of the business record and general work of the Library for the past year. This report showed among other things that the Library had on hand June 30, 1918, 400,830 volumes distributed as follows:

General Library	308,294
Medical Library	29,986
Homoeopathic Library	4,328
Dental Library	3,116
Engineering Library	14,338
Architectural Library	2,185
Law Library	38,583

The number of periodicals currently received in all the libraries during the year was 1,167, plus 27 newspapers, and 90 United States government periodicals, making a total of 1,284. This number was a decrease of 650 from the previous year, possibly accounted for by the fact that many complimentary subscriptions have been cancelled by government order and that many other magazines have suspended publication.—On motion of Regent Clements, the Board appointed, upon the condition that the appointment would not increase the budget, Mr. H. S. Lucas as Instructor in History for the University year 1918-1919. —On motion of Regent Beal, the Board extended the leave of absence of Colonel Walter R. Parker, Professor of Ophthalmology, for the University year 1918-1919. —Dean Lloyd communicated to the Regents resignations of fellowships as follows:—

Miss Inez A. Cope, Mr. Henry S. Lucas, Mr. Ray V. Beshgetoor, Mr. Harold R. Snow, Mr. S. Martinez de Alva.

—On motion of Regent Beal, following the recommendation of the Executive Board of the Graduate School, Albert Hyma, A.B. was appointed to the University Fellowship at $500, and Blanche Mabel Wood, A.B., Olivet College, was appointed to the University Fellowship at $300.—Professor Albert A. Stanley communicated to the Regents gifts to the Stearns's Musical Collection as follows: From Mr. S. Olin Johnson, of Detroit, in memory of his wife, an unusually early type of grand pianoforte. From Mr. Albert Lockwood, of Ann Arbor, an especially fine example of a Viola d'Amore of old Italian make.—The President filed the annual report of Dr. Warren E. Forsythe, Director of the University Health Service.—On motion of Regent Beal, leave of absence for an unstated period was granted to E. Lewis Hayes, Assistant Professor of Industrial Education, to enable Mr. Hayes to complete work which he has undertaken for the Bureau of Aircraft Production.—On motion of Regent Beal, and in accordance with the recommendations of Professor George E. Myers and Professor A. S. Whitney, Miss Cleo Murtland was appointed Associate Professor of Industrial Education, on the Smith-Hughes fund.—On motion of Regent Leland, leave of absence to date from October 1, 1918, was voted to H. J. Colliau, Instrument Maker at the Observatory, to enable him to take up duties as an Inspector on Production in the Ordnance Department of the army.—On motion of Regent Leland, leave of absence to date from November 1, 1918, was granted to Arthur J. Decker, Professor of Sanitary Engineering, to enable him to accept a commission as captain in the Sanitary Corps of the Army.—On motion of Regent Leland, following the recommendation of Professor I. Leo Sharfman, Mr. Roy H. Holmes was appointed Instructor in Sociology for the year 1918-1919.—On motion of Regent Leland, the Board referred to the Executive Committee with power, Dean Cooley's request for the appointment of William W. Welch, Jr., as Teaching Assistant in Mechanical Engineering.—On motion, the Board adjourned to November 22, 1918, at 9:30 A. M.

MARRIAGES

Announcements of marriages should be mailed to the Secretary of the Alumni Association. When newspaper clippings are sent, be sure that the date and place are stated. Distinguish between date of paper and date of event recorded.

1896. Walter C. Haight, '96, '98*l*, to Ione Spencer DeVoe, August 19, 1918, at Los Angeles, Cal. Address, 125 Harvard Drive, Eagle Rock City, Cal.

1909. Margaret Adrienne Lydecker, '05-'06,
1912. '07-'08, to Earl Salisbury Wolaver, '12, '15*l*, August 20, 1918, at New York City.

1912. Lieutenant Harry Herman Steinhauser, '12*e*, to Muriel Ward Rogers, September 28, 1918, at New York City.

1913. Louis S. Dudley, '09-'10, to Mabel Worcester, October 2, 1918, at Detroit, Mich.

1914. Chauncey Ferris Cook, Jr., '14*e*, to Jane Whitney, (Hillsdale College) '13, August 27, 1918, at New York City.

1915. Sergeant Herbert Bathmann, '15*e*, to
1918. Ruth Miriam Carpenter, '18, September 27, 1918, at Detroit, Mich.

1916. Alice Maude Barnard, '16, to Lieutenant Patterson D. Merrill, July 20, 1918, at Coldwater, Mich. Address, Box 35, Evart, Mich.

1916. Ensign Dean Weigand Taylor, '16*e*, to Eva Cloud (Carnegie Library School) '13, September 19, 1918, at Chicago, Ill.

1917. Lee King Richardson, '17, to Mar-
1918. garet Henderson, '18, October 17, 1918, at Ann Arbor, Mich. Address, 217 First St., Alpena, Mich.

1917. Donald Lee Perkins, '17*e*, to Hazel Louise Allman, October 23, 1918, at Ann Arbor. Address, 716 Ocean Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

1917. Lieutenant Dick Beckwith Gardner,
1918. '17*e*, to Genette Pixley, '18, October 9, 1918, at St. Joseph, Mich.

1919. Margaret Bright, '15-'17, to Chanty W. Davis, June 22, 1918, at Washington, D. C. Address, 1718 Kilborne Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

BIRTHS

1906. To Charles B. DuCharme, '06, and Isabel B. DuCharme, a daughter, Isabel, October 12, 1918, at Detroit, Mich.

1907. To Louise Reimold Hazen, '07, and S. Arthur Hazen, a son, Richard Arthur Hazen, April 26, 1918, at East Orange, N. J. Address, 14 Stockton Place.

1909. To Frank W. Appleton, '09*e*, and Mrs. Appleton, a son, Frank W. Appleton, Jr., July 13, 1918, at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

1910. To Robert M. Toms, '10*l*, and Gladys Wetmore Toms, a daughter, Elinor Bassford, October 3, 1918, at Detroit, Mich.

1911. To Louis M. Edgar, *e*'07-'11, and Mrs. Edgar, a son, Woodbridge Metcalf Edgar, October 13, 1918, at Detroit, Mich.

1911. To W. Montgomery Mitchell, '11*e*, and Alice Earnley Mitchell, a daughter, Joan DeGrasse, June 13, 1918, at Detroit, Mich. Address, 208 W. Court St., Flint, Mich.

1912. To Conway B. James, '08-'09, and Mrs. James, a daughter, Barbara, October 16, 1918, at Detroit, Mich.

1912. To Paul H. Smith, '12, and Rena Wilson Smith, a daughter, Barbara Jean, October 10, 1918, at Big Rapids, Mich.

1912. To Lieutenant Charles H. Vial, '12*e*, and Mrs. Vial, a son, George McNaughten, October 21, 1918, at Chicago, Ill. Address, 124 Seventh Ave., La Grange, Ill.

1913. To Gladys Stowell Doyle, '13, and Charles Doyle, a son, William Stowell Doyle, January 21, 1918, at Lowell, Mich.

1913. To Howard Willis Ford, '13, and
1913. Mercedes deGoenaga Ford, '13, a daughter, Margaret Barbour, October 1, 1918, at Baltimore, Md.

1914. To Hazel Champlin Andrew, '14, and Mr. Andrew, a daughter Barbara, September 7, 1918, at Newark, N. J. Address, 21 Camp Street.

1914. To Sophia Koch Kronner, '14, and
1915. William O. Kronner, '15*e*, a daughter, Mary Jane, September 13, 1918, at Detroit, Mich. Address, 216 Parkview Ave.

1914. To Roy K. Roadruck, '14, and Sara Archibald Roadruck, a son, Thomas Archibald, September 28, 1918, at Spokane, Wash.

1914. To Helen Croman Syme, '14, and 1914. Alger R. Syme, '13*l*, a son, Alger Raymond, Jr., August 2, 1918, at Chisholm, Minn.

1915. To Lena Mott Crocker, '15, and Sabin Crocker, '15*e*, a son, Sabin Crocker, Jr., May 30, 1918, at Philadelphia, Pa. Address, "The Monterey," 43rd and Chester Ave.

1916. To Lieutenant Francis T. Mack, '16*e*, and Mrs. Mack, a daughter, October 7, 1918.

1917. To Lieutenant Edward E. Mack, '17, and Mrs. Mack, a son, Edward Ely, Jr., September 9, 1918.

DEATHS

[The arrangement of the names follows the order of the General Catalogue.]

OFFICERS

Herbert Lester Abbott, B.S., C.E. (Univ. of Maine) '06, d. at Busksport, Me., Sept. 1, 1918, aged 35.

GRADUATES

College of Literature, Science, and the Arts

1863. Orville William Coolidge, A.B., LL.B. (Harvard) '65, d. at Niles, Mich., Oct. 15, 1918, aged 79.

1872. Herbert Delorin Updike, A.B., d. at St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 2, 1918, aged 65.

1874. Frank Clark Hayman, A.B., *l'72-'73*, d. at Houstonia, Mo., Oct. 19, 1918, aged 65.

1915. William Tinker Hollands, A.B., Priv. 108th Ordnance Depot Co., U. S. Army, d. at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., Oct. 14, 1918, aged 27. Buried at Ann Arbor.

1915. Delta May Kauffman, A.B., *g'17-'18*, d. at Ames, Ia., Oct. 24, 1918, aged 32. Buried at Goshen, Ind.

1916. Helen Dow, A.B. (Mrs. William J. Hale,) d. at Ann Arbor, Oct. 16, 1918, aged 24. Buried at Midland, Mich.

1916. Joseph Schober Richtig, B.S., *g'16-'18*, Assistant in Chemistry, 1915-1918, d. at Ann Arbor, Oct. 12, 1918, aged 23. Buried at Central Lake, Mich.

1918. Lorne Adams Collen, B.S. Chem., *g'17-'18*, Assistant in Chemistry, 1918, d. at Ann Arbor, Oct. 11, 1918, aged 21. Buried at St. Johns, Mich.

College of Engineering

1903. Dene Ernest Polglase, B.S. (Mech. E.), d. at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1918, aged 37.

1916. Edward Charles Headman, B.C.E., 2nd Lieut., Co. E., 302nd Reg., U. S. Army Engineers, killed in action in France, Aug. 31, 1918, aged 26.

Medical School

1867. Joseph Basil Girard, d. at San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 25, 1918, aged 71.

1888. James Gifford Lynds, Assistant and Demonstrator in the Medical School, 1888-1901, Acting Professor of Gynaecology, 1897-1898, d. at Ann Arbor, Oct. 24, 1918, aged 55. Buried at Hopewell Cape, N. B., Can.

Law School

1871. Gustavus Demmon Pierce, LL.B., d. at Oklahoma Hospital, Tulsa, Okla., Oct. 9, 1918, aged 77.

1905. Arthur Clark Miller, LL.B., d. at New York City, Oct. 4, 1918, aged 38.

Pharmacy College

1911. Julius Kramer, B.S. Pharm., Ph.C. '12, *e'07-'08*, d. at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1918, aged 30. Buried at Bay City, Mich.

Honorary

1891. Isaiah Giles Lewis, Phar.M., *a'64-'67*, d. at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 19, 1918, aged 71. Buried at Ann Arbor.

NON-GRADUATES

Joseph Talbot Bright, *m'64-'65*, M.D. (Univ. of Pa.) '66, d. at Covington, Ky., Sept. 3, 1918, aged 76.

Frank Thomas Elwell, *a'07-'08*, d. at Ann Arbor, Oct. 17, 1918, aged 32. Buried at Riverside, Cal.

Alfred Sewell Kedzie, *a'94-'95*, d. at West Haven, Conn., July 10, 1917, aged 51.

James Syng Murray, *a'59-'61*, d. at Evanston, Ill., Oct. 20, 1918, aged 76.

Celestia Susannah Parrish, *a'91-'92*, Ph.B. (Cornell) '96, d. at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 7, 1918, aged 65.

Hiram Elmer Reed, *a'72-'73*, d. at Howell, Mich., Oct. 3, 1918, aged 72.

Merritt Cole Rogers, *e'10-'11*, Priv. 3rd Battalion, 153rd Reg., U. S. Army, d. at Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., Sept. 29, 1918, aged 29.

Francis Thomas, *m'64-'65*, M.D. (Univ. of Pa.) '65, d. at Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1917, aged 77. Buried at Sandy Spring, Md.

Ronald Earl Weaver, *e'11-'12*, d. at Ann Arbor, Oct. 18, 1918, aged 26. Buried at Schoolcraft, Mich.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Alumnus reviews recently published works by alumni, former students, or members of the Faculty, and works directly relating to the University. Copies of such books, sent for review, are placed in the Alumni Library in the Alumni Room.

CARNEGIE BULLETIN—ENGINEERING EDUCATION

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has just issued its Eleventh Bulletin, A Study of Engineering Education, which has been in process of development during the past four years in cooperation with the Joint Committee on Engineering Education of the National Engineering Societies.

Engineering education was established on a large scale only fifty years ago on the basis of the experience of foreign countries, particularly France. Since then, Applied Science has made marvelous progress, and in order to meet that progress, the original curricula of the schools have been modified here and there and from time to time in a haphazard way. The result is that modern engineering curricula lack coherence and unity and have for a number of years been the object of criticism by the engineering profession.

Some ten years ago, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education appointed a committee to make a comprehensive study of the situation, and this committee associated with it delegates from the five great national engineering societies. This joint committee has been coöperating with the Carnegie Foundation in this study, and the Bulletin just issued is the result of their united labors for the past four years. The Bulletin was prepared by Dr. Charles R. Mann, formerly associate professor of physics in the University of Chicago, now chairman of the advisory board to the War Department Committee on Education.

The origin of the present system of engineering schools is traced in detail and its characteristics, both good and bad, are frankly stated. Its operation is studied mainly from the point of view of the effect upon the student and there is a careful examination of entrance records and college courses, as well as a brief summary of the current methods of instruction. On the basis of this analysis of the present situation, the larger problems of engineering education are considered to be those of admission, content of courses, faculty organization, and curriculum. The treatment culminates in a definition of each of the larger problems in terms of the requirements of the profession and of the young men who wish to enter. The chapters on admission and on testing and grading describe a series of new and original experiments carried out by Professor E. L. Thorndyke of Columbia University in an effort to secure a more rational method of measuring engineering ability.

The constructive portion of the Bulletin presents numerous suggestions as to ways and means of solving the problems thus defined, in an effort to reach the general principles which seem best qualified to help each school in solving the problem according to its own peculiar circumstances. Among the suggestions may be mentioned the necessity for more objective methods of rating and testing students and more accurate records of achievement; the need for closer coöperation among the several departments of instruction at each school; the introduction of practical experience with engineering materials into the Freshman year; and the increase in the emphasis placed upon the humanities and humanistic studies.

The final chapter, entitled The Professional Engineer, presents the results of an extended study of the demands of the engineering profession, and indicates that these demands can be fully met by the application of the principles that are developed in the preceding chapters. The thesis is set up that the chief lack in engineering education is the failure to recognize the importance of values and costs in all engineering work and suggests ways and means in which this idea may be emphasized to advantage both in the technical and the humanistic work. Engineering education is here shown to be but one branch of all education, and it is suggested that the

methods of improving both are identical. Therefore, the Bulletin has a wider interest than its title would imply and may be read with profit by educators of all kinds.

Carnegie Bulletin—Engineering Education. Summary of the Eleventh Bulletin of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

THE FIREFLY'S LIGHT

This interesting little gift-book recounts Ex-Governor Chase S. Osborn's explanation of the source of the firefly's light—a mystery alike for the small boy and the scientist. A duck-shooting expedition on the St. Mary River, a storm at nightfall, an enforced camp on shore, and the challenge of a piece of phosphorescent wood, or foxfire, afford the sequence which culminated in the governor's exposition and Mr. Hough's subsequent record. Mr. Osborn believes that the firefly light is catalytic, and that enzymes, the agents which create the phosphorescence in wood, transfer the light to the firefly, the process of catalysis having taken place in the firefly's eggs during the five years they remain deposited in decaying wood. This theory seems to indicate the possibility of employing ligneous material to produce commercial light which would be one hundred per-cent efficient. The explanation is ingenious and exhibits another of Mr. Osborn's many-sided interests.

The Firefly's Light. By Emerson Hough. Curtis Publishing Co. Pp. 23. Illustrated with photographs.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

From Sept. 22, 1918, to October 31, 1918.

Receipts

Endowment membership, permanent	$ 84 00
Edowment membership, usable	21 00
Annual membership	736 60
Advertising in ALUMNUS	73 50
Subscription Funds, net	15 00
	$930 10
Overdraft (General Fund)	1199 41
	$ 2129 51
Cash and bonds, Sept. 21	$32936 75
	$35066 26

Expenditures

Vouchers 2546 to 2567, inclusive, except 2551. (From Aug. 1 to Nov. 1.)

Salary	$ 850 00
Assistant Secretary	249 99
Office help	269 00
Central Cor. Com.	39 84
Impressed Cash	200 00
Interest Prepaid	7 80
Printing and paper	521 42
Postage	50 00
Advanced Subscriptions	113 00
	$ 2301 05
Endowment Fund, cash	88 78
Endowment Fund, bonds and mortgages	$31263 42
Available cash, Secretary	110 00
Subscription Fund, cash	1303 01
	$35066 26

(This report includes vouchers for unpaid accounts from August 1 to November 1, 1918.)

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

Alumni are requested to contribute to this department. When newspaper clippings are sent, be sure that date and place are stated. Distinguish between date of paper and date of event recorded. Report all errors at once. Addressed envelopes will be furnished to anyone who will use them in regularly sending news for these columns

The different departments and classes are distinguished as follows: Where simply the year of graduation or the period of residence is stated, the literary department is indicated; e, stands for engineering department; m, medical; l, law; p, pharmacy; h, homoeopathic; d, dental; (hon.) honorary. Two figures preceded by an apostrophe indicate the year of graduation. Two figures separated from two others by a dash, indicate the period of residence of a non-graduate.

'77

'77. Herbert M. Slauson, Ann Arbor, Secretary.

'77m. O. S. Armstrong, 601 Washington Arcade, Detroit, Secretary.

'77l. Frank E. Jones, Ann Arbor, Mich., Secretary.

Ellen C. Hogeboom, '77, M.S. '95, has recently moved to 816 E. Ann St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

'90

George A. Katzenberger, '90l, has recently been reappointed for a third term as Referee in Bankruptcy for Drake County, Ohio.

'91

'91. Earle W. Dow, Ann Arbor, Secretary.

'91l. Harry D. Jewell, 262 Hollister Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich., Secretary.

'91m. Frank Burr Tibbals, 1212 Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich., Secretary.

Opal Robeson Sigerfoos, '91, is at home with her parents at Greenville, Ohio, where she lately received word that her husband, Brigadier-General Edward Sigerfoos, the highest ranking officer to give his life in this war, was killed in action October 7, 1918, somewhere in France.

'92

'92. Fitzhugh Burns, 99 Western Ave., N., St. Paul, Minn., Secretary.

'92m. Theophil Klingman, Ann Arbor, Secretary.

'92l. F. L. Grant, 919 Equitable Buldg., Denver, Colo., Directory Editor.

Pauline E. Wies, '92, Ph.M. '94, is teaching French in the Highland Park High School.

Eleazar Darrow, '92e, is now living at 1313 H. St., Washington, D. C.

'93

'93. Herbert J. Goulding, Ann Arbor, Secretary.

Marion B. White, '93, dean of Women at the Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich., has recently accepted a position as Professor of Mathematics at Charleton College, Northfield, Minn. Bessie Leach Priddy, '13, Ph.D. '17, and Abigail Pearce, '95, A.M. '14, are members of a committee of three who have charge of Miss White's work during this year.

Katherine R. Collins, '93m, is now residing at 8803 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

'95

'95. C. O. Davis, 1030 Martin Place, Ann Arbor.

'95l. William C. Michaels, 906 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., Secretary.

Alice E. Wadsworth, '95, has been granted a year's leave of absence from her position as teacher of history in the Evanston Township High School. She is serving the United Charities of Chicago in the Calumet District, and may be addressed at 6114 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago.

'00

'00. Mrs. Henry M. Gelston, 5319 Julian Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., Secretary for Women; John W. Branshaw, Ann Arbor, Secretary for Men.

'00m. S. R. Eaton, 208 Tacoma Blk., Battle Creek, Mich.

'00l. Curtis L. Converse, 415 Citizens' Bank Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

Ralph K. Johnson, '00m, is principal of the high school, at Hillsdale, Mich.

'02

'02. Arthur M. Barrett, 732 Federal St., Chicago, Ill., Secretary.

'02. Mrs. D. F. Zimmerman, Ann Arbor, Secretary for Women.

'02l. Professor Joseph H. Drake, Ann Arbor, Secretary.

Clara J. Allison, '02, is eliving at 428 Perry St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Harry R. Kern, '98-'01, l'00-'01, may be addressed at 3100 Western Ave., Mattoon, Ill.

Rev. Harry A. Weston, '02, may now be addressed in care Y. M. C. A., San Antonio, Texas.

'03

'03. Chrissie H. Haller, Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Mich., Secretary for Women.

'03. Thurlow E. Coon, 1924 Ford Bldg., Detroit, Secretary for Men.

'03e. Willis F. Bickel, 603 Security Bk. Bldg., Cedar Rapids, Ia., Secretary.

'03m. Arthur P. Reed, 8 Franklin Square, Rochester, N. Y., Secretary.

'03l. Mason B. Lawton, 3151 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Secretary.

Milton H. Freeman, '03e, may now be located at 44 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harry C. Hutchins, '03e, may now be addressed at R. F. D. No. 3, Woodside, Sliver Spring P. O., Maryland.

Herman C. Kleene, '03l, is working in the Building Materials Section, Construction Division of the War Department, at Washington, D. C. Address, 517 Third St. S. E., Washington, D. C.

'04

'04. Bethune D. Blain, 1017-18 Dime Savings Bank Bldg., Detroit, Secretary for Men.

'04. Mrs. Sarah Hardy Adams, Ann Arbor, Secretary for Women.

'04e. Alfred C. Finney, 33 Ray St., Schenectady, N. Y., Secretary.

'04m. George A. Seybold, 41 Sun Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

'04l. Roscoe B. Huston, Ann Arbor, Secretary.

Frank C. Emerson, '04e, may be addressed at Worland, Wyoming.

David H. Clary, '04e, is now living at 317 Garry St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Gerrit C. Dooge, '04e, is living at 569 Tyler St., Gary, Ind.

Francis S. Low, e'00-'02, is residing at 125-4th St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Gerald McCoy, '04, may be addressed in care Metal Parts Manufacturing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mark H. Gregg, '04e, M.S. '05, is living at 640 Victoria Court, San Leandro, California.

G. Stewart Hanley, '04l, is residing at 35 Atkinson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

'05

'05. Louis Quarles, 711 Pabst Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., Secretary for Men; Mary F. Farnsworth, 165 W. Alexandrine Ave., Detroit, Mich., Secretary for Women.

'05e. Fred R. Temple, 134 Whiting Ave., Detroit, Mich., Secretary.

'05m. Hugo A. Freund, Secretary, 537 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

'05l. Victor E. Van Ameringen, Ann Arbor, Secretary.

The law firm of Carey, Armstrong & Weadock (Archibald Carey, '05, '07l, Harold H. Armstorng, '05), has moved from 909 Ford Building to 1603-1606 Ford Building, Detroit, Mich.

Van Lieu Minor, '05, may be addressed at 714 N. Church St., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Captain Ralph Stoepel, '05, to Miss Edith Wesson Seyburn, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Stephen Young Seyburn.

'06

'06. Roy W. Hamilton, 938 Lincoln Ave., Boulder, Colorado, Secretary for Men; Mrs. Susan Diack Coon, 196 Edison Ave., Detroit, Mich., Secretary for Women.

'06e. Harry B. Culbertson, 814 Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich., Secretary.

'06l. Gordon Stoner, Ann Arbor, Secretary.

James T. B. Bowles, '06p, B.S.P. '07, may be located at The Royalton, 44 West 44th St., New York City.

'07

'07. Archer F. Ritchie, 46 Home Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich., Secretary.

'07. Mabel Tuomey, 1624 Second Ave., Detroit, Secretary for Women.

'07e. Harry L. Coe, 79 Milk St., Boston, Mass., Secretary.

'07m. Albert C. Baxter, Springfield, Ill.

'07l. Ralph W. Aigler, Ann Arbor, Mich., Secretary.

L. Reeves Goodwin, '07, is residing at 630 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

Herbert H. Harrison, '07l, may be addressed at 330 Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Louis C. McClure, '07, is employed by the Panhandle Refining Company, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Clar L. Martiny, '07, is teaching English this year in the high school in Bay City, Mich.

Mabel Tuomey, '07, may now be addressed at 60 Clairmount Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Carrie A. Proctor, '07, may now be addressed in care of the Y. W. C. A., Aurura, Ill.

'08

'08. Mrs. May Baker Marsh, 103 Overlook Terrace, Leonia, N. J.

'08e. Joe R. Brooks, Long Key, Florida, Secretary.

'08l. Arthur L. Paulson, Elgin, Ill., Secretary.

May Baker Marsh, '08, retiring secretary of the literary class of 1908, wishes to express, through the columns of The Alumnus, her sincere appreciation for the photograph of Dr. Angell which the members of the class sent her as a token of their appreciation of the work she has done during the years she has held this office.

Bessie V. Saxton, '08, A.M. '09, is teaching French and History in the high school at Sturgis, Mich.

Edward M. Honey, '08e, amy be addressed at 50 Horton Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Harry M. Luttenton, '08e, is teaching physics in the Western high school, Bay City, Mich.

'09

509. Edmund B. Chaffee, 139 W. 13th St., New York City, Secretary.

'09. Florence Baker White, 99 Maidstone St., Detroit.

'09c. Stanley B. Wiggins, 2276 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Secretary.

'09l. Charles Bowles, 210 Moffat Bldg., Detroit, Mich., Secretary.

Frances M. Richards, '09, A.M. '14, is Dean of Women and Assistant in English at Willamette University, which is located at Salem, Ore. Address, Lausanne Hall.

William W. Sleator, '09, A.M. '11, Ph.D. '17, is now residing at 110 Augustine St., Rochester, N. Y.

Arthur H. A. Kutsche, '09e, may now be located at 428 Oregon Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Thomas M. Weber, '09e, is residing at 81 Eliot St., Detroit.

John K. Swihart, '09l, '05-'06, may be located at Box 991, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

'11

'11. Gordon W. Kingsbury, care Diamond Crystal Salt Co., St. Clair, Mich., Secretary for Men; Ethel Volland Hoyt, Akron, Ohio, Secretary

'11e. Harry Bouchard, care G. S. Williams, Ann Arbor.

'11m. Ward F. Seeley, 130 Hendrick Ave., Detroit, Mich.

'11l. Edward B. Klewer, 505 Tenn. Trust Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

Gladys J. Chappell, '11, A.M. '12, is residing at 15 Bell's Court, Everett, Wash.

Charles F. Landsheft, '11e, is now residing at 1086 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

William M. Mitchell, '11e, may be addressed at 208 W. Court Street, Flint, Mich.

Fred A. Tucker, '11e, may be addressed at 1203 Franklin St., Danville, Ill.

'12

'12. Carl W. Eberbach, Base Hospital Unit No. 21, Rouen, France; Herbert G. Watkins, 1502 Geddes Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Irene McFadden, Kingston, 822 Neeland Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

'12e. Gage W. Cooper, 1318 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

'12l. George E. Brand, 502-9 Hammond Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Mary Carpenter, '12, is teaching Latin and English in the high school in Charlestown, West Virginia.

Mrs. Daniel C. Miller, '12, has recently moved from Portsmouth, Va., and is now residing at 426 Hudson Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

Sophia M. Moiles, '12, is teaching Science in Johnstown, Pa.

Etta E. Sevison, '12, is now residing at Roswell, New Mexico. Address, 302 Alameda St.

The engagement of Edwin Stroh, '08-'09, to Miss Katherine McCreery Remick, of Detroit, Mich., has recently been announced.

Mary L. Taft, '12, A.M. '16, may be addressed at 323 Walnut St., Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Alma M. E. Young, '12, is teaching English in the high school at Jackson, Mich.

Roy S. Campbell, '12e, is employed by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., located at the Harlan Plant, Wilmington, Del.

Jeremiah J. Collins, '12e, and Adah Baer Collins, '12, have recently moved from New York City to Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Collins is the consulting engineer of the Raymond Dock & Pile Company, which recently took over the Dock Contracting Company, New York City, the concern with which Mr. Collins has been connected since his graduation from the University.

Otto E. Eckert, '12e, has been appointed Acting State Sanitary Engineer for the State of Michigan.

Lieutenant Aaron Matheis, '12e, may be addressed at 662 High St., Newark, N. J.

Minerva Blair Pontius, '12m, has left Ann Arbor, and is now living at Woodmere, Evansville, Ind.

'13

'13. Ray E. Bassett, Ann Arbor; Walter P. Staebler, 60 Green St., Pontiac, Mich.; Mildred Guilford Staebler, 60 Green St., Pontiac, Mich.

'13e. Lyman R. Flook, care Ordnance Dept., Sheffield, Alabama.

'13m. Carl V. Weller, Secretary, Ann Arbor.

'13l. Ora L. Smith, Ithaca, Mich.

H. Carter Adams, '13, M.S. '15, may be located at 4114 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Elaine Shields Craig, '13 (Mrs. W. E.) may now be located at 519 Board and Grode Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

Olivia C. Hoermann, '13, A.M. '18, is laboratory assistant in Physics in the high school at Purdee, Minn.

Announcement of the engagement of Corporal William R. Melton, '13, to Miss Marguerite Hale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Hale, of Detroit, Mich., has recently been announced. Melton is with the 85th Division now in France.

John R. Miner, '13, may be located at 36 The Toronto, 20th and P. Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mary Slater, '13, is teaching History in Howell, Mich.

Edith P. Rings, '13, A.M. '14, is living at 2 East Walnut St., Harrisburg, Ill. She has accepted a position as head of the History Department in the Harrisburg High School.

Marguerite C. Scott, '13, A.M. '15, is teaching Mathematics in the high school at St. Petersburg, Fla.

Florence W. Swinton, '13, is teaching English this year in the Western high school, Bay City, Mich.

John H. Gillooly, '13e, has recently moved from Detroit, Mich., and is now residing in Marion, Ohio. Address, 235 Short St.

Kent C. Haven, '13e, is residing at 120 Argyle Road, Ardmore, Pa.

Harry W. Pabst, '13e, may now be located at 612 W. Woodland Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

Jeptha A. Wade, '13e, is employed by the Thompson-Starrett Company, Nitro, W. Va.

'14

'14. Bruce J. Miles, 843 So. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Jessie Cameron De Foe, 119 Ruby St., Houghton, Mich.; Leonard M. Rieser, 548 Oakdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

'14e. Wihtred Cook, care of Fougner Concrete Shipbuilding Co., Inc., 50 Pine St., New York City.

'14l. John P. O'Hara, 1206-8 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Emily M. Gilfillan, '14, sailed for China in June to fill the position of librarian in the new medical research hospital that the Rockefeller Foundation is establishing in Pekin.

Mabel E. House, '14, may be addressed at 117 Nott Terrace, Schenectady, N. Y.

Arthur W. Kohler, '14, is now residing at 117 Edgemont Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Genevieve M. McKerrigan, '14, Lois Spraker, '14, and Hazel Albano, '14, were the representatives of 1914, who attended the Vassar Training Camp for nurses this summer. Hazel Albano is finishing her training at the New York City Hospital.

Edna A. Mann, '14, is teaching at the Oak Park and River Forest Township High School. Address, 236 Park Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

Lola E. Nesbitt, '14, is teaching English in the high school in Munising, Mich.

Frank L. Rowland, '14, may be addressed in care of Haskins & Sells, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Walter J. Tripp, '14, may be addressed at 2019-9th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

Helen Loman Ware, '14, is teaching in the Greensboro, N. C., high school. Mr. Ware has enlisted in Naval Aviation.

Louis A. Baier, '14e, is residing at 2601 Allendale Road, Baltimore, Md.

Cyrus J. Goodrich, '14l, may be addressed in care of Athelstan Club, Battle Creek, Mich.

'15

'15. W. Sherwood Field, 40 Portsmouth Terrace, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Margaret Foote Stearns, Alma College, Alma, Mich.; Howard R. Marsh, care Board of Commerce, Detroit.

'15e. George F. Prussing, 815 E. 8th St., Log Beach, Calif.

'15m. Albert C. Furstenberg, University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.

'15l. Carl G. Schoeffel, 34 Ferry Ave., W., Detroit, Mich.

'15h. Harry H. Hammell, Homoeopathic Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.

'15d. Wilbur E. Bailey, Lansing, Mich.

Helen S. Burlingham, '15, is working in Washington this year, and may be addressed at 1439 Rhode Island Ave., N. W.

Vera M. Burridge, '15, is now living at 872 South Antoine St., Detroit, Mich.

Gertrude V. Hanna, '15, is principal of the high school in Galesburg, N. Dakota.

Robert J. McCloy, '15, is now residing in New York City. Address, 3120 Broadway.

William A. Paton, '15, A.M. '16, Ph.D. '17, is residing this year in Washington, D. C. Address, 124 Twelfth St., N. E.

Dorothy Roehm, '15, is teaching Latin in the Northwestern high school, Detroit, Mich.

Clara R. Stahl, '15, is teaching at the National Cathedral School in Washington, D. C.

Ruth J. Weltmann, '15, is principal of the high school in Bad Axe, Mich.

Roy A. McAlpine, e'11-'13, is residing at 846 Cross Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

'16

'16. Glen M. Coulter, Sec., Concentration Camp, Allentown, Pennsylvania; Philip C. Lovejoy, 594 Columbus Ave., Benton Harbor, Mich.; Jemima Wenley Purdom, McGehee, Arkansas.

'16e. Paul C. Wagner, care of Blood Bros. Machine Co., Allegan, Mich.

The engagement of M. Grace Bowen, '12-'14, to Lieutenant George T. Murphy, son of Captain John P .Murphy, United States Navy and Mrs. Murphy, of Kansas City, Mo., was recently announced.

Treva E. Briggs, '16, is teaching French, Latin and History in the high school in Marlette, Mich.

Marjorie M. Carlisle, '16, is now living at Watha, N. C.

Rutger H. Cooley, '16, may be addressed at 837 Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Myrtle H. Exley, '16, is teaching English and History in the high school at Pembina, N. D.

Blanihe C. Kearns, '16, is teaching English and History in the township high school of Benton, Ill.

Nellie M. McGregor, '16, is residing at 204 Cass St., St. Johns, Mich.

E. Mac McKee, '16, is teaching this year at DuBois, Pa.

Leon D. Ostrander, '16, may be addressed at 103 Ledyard St., Detroit, Mich.

Kenneth J. Perry, '16, is principal of the high school in Cheboygan, Mich. He is also teaching mathematics.

Marguerite Perry, '16, is teaching English in the Junior high school in Spokane, Wash.

Bertha C. Pulford, '16, may now be addressed at 156 Merrick Ave., Detroit.

Nellie L. Rosewarne, '16, is teaching English and History in the Reed City High School. She is principal of the school.

Florence E. Snyder, '16, is teaching this year at Owosso, Mich. Address, 115 W. Williams St.

Bert E. Rynearson, '16d, may be addressed at 115 Ballard St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

'17

'17. Yancey R. Altsheler, 1218 Second St., Louisville, Kentucky.

'17e. Robert L. McNamee, 622 S. Division St., Ann Arbor.

'17m. Lynn A. Ferguson, 416 Burton St. S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

'17p. Lawrence Heustis, Broad View Apts., Broad Ripple, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thusnelda C. Binhammer, '17, is teaching the eighth grade in Clare, Mich.

Vera Haven, '17, is principal of the high school at Ellendale, N. D. She also teaches Latin and Spanish.

Selma Hoyseth, '17, is teaching History in the high school in Wheeling, W. Va.

Leon H. Leonian, '17, is living in State College, New Mexico.

Freda M. Penoyar, '17, is now living at 414 E. Porter St., Albion, Mich.

Mary N. Porter, '17, A.M. '18, is Dean of Women at Yankton College, Yankton, N. D.

Helen M. Richey, '17, may be addressed at Greensburg, Ind.

Vena Marsh Seabrook, '17, and Clancey S. Seabrook, '17e, are residing at 4409 North 33rd St., Tacoma, Wash.

Charles C. Tuck, '17, is principal of the high school in Owosso, Mich.

Ardelle Perkins Webber, '17, (Mrs. Chas. C.), is now residing at 101 Caroline Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

Beatrice Woodward, '17, is living in Port Huron. She is teaching English in the high school in that city.

Lela M. Wright, '17, may be located at Tuscola, Ill.

Charles A. Breitung, '17e, Sergeant of Company "A," 13th Engineers, who was with the small American unit which was caught in the German drive towards Paris last April, and suffered severe injuries, has partially recovered and has recently been assigned to chemical work in a laboratory behind the lines. He was in the gas and flame unit when wounded.

Ralph P. Cook, '17e, may be addressed at 837-22nd St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Earle R. MacLaughlin, '17e, may be addressed at 214 Thayer St., Midland, Mich.

Robert E. Sevin, '17e, may be addressed at 35 Richardson Place, Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

Caryl I. Malcomson, '17d, is living at 1234 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich.

'18

Ruth L. Bailey, '18, is teaching Latin and Ancient istory in the high school at South Haven, Mich. Address, 409 Custer St.

Alex Brede, '18, has left Highland Park, Mich., and is now residing at 505 College St., Marietta, Ohio.

Gertrude E. Brock, '18, is in the commercial department of the East Side high school, Saginaw, Mich. She is also teaching economics.

June R. Brooks, '18, is teaching English this year in the high school at Chelsea, Mich.

Wilma Flack, '18, is teaching mathematics in the high school in Chanute, Kansas.

Marjory Frace, '18, is teaching English and Mathematics in the high school at Newberry, Mich.

Marian Frisbie, '18, is teaching English and Music this year in the high school at Ottowa, Ohio.

Helen G. Gifford, '18, teaches English in the Central high school at Flint, Mich.

Olive I. Hagen, '18, is teaching Latin in the high school at Lake Linden, Mich.

Louise N. Hatch, '18, is teaching English and History in the high school in Archbold, Ohio.

C. Michalene Hiens, '18, may be addressed at 501 West 121st St., New York City, N. Y.

Milda C. Josenhans, '18, is employed as draftsman by the Aniline Chemical Company, located in Buffalo, N. Y.

Ruth McCandless, '14-'15, has recently returned to the States having been teaching the past three years in China. She has been engaged in missionary work at Hoihow, under the auspices of the Fort Street Methodist Church, of Detroit.

Edith R. McCormick, '18, is teaching English in the high school at Elmhurst, Ill.

Ursula McDonald, '18, is teaching this year in the high school at Chesaning, Mich. Her subjects are French and Latin.

Florence Hettinger, '18, is living in Holton, Kansas, where she is teaching English and Ancient History in the high school of that city.

Lucille A. Nobbs, A.M. '18, is teaching English and French in the high school at Kalamazoo, Mich.

F. Rachel Rosenthal, '18, is teaching French and English in the Chelsea high school this year.

Allen Shoenfield, '18, is at present located at 69 Pitcher St., Detroit, Mich.

Constance M. Winchell, '18, may be addressed at 5 Chester Terrace, 1216 E. First St., Duluth, Minn.

Sara Riford Worth, '18, is living this year at East Sanford Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Winifred Curtis Wynn, A.M. '18, is in the Department of Economics at Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill.

W. Wallace Visscher, '18l, is now living at 80 Prentis Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Charles W. Gustavus, '18e, is employed in the office of Engineer, South Yard, New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J.

Herschel B. McWilliams, '18p, is instructor in Pharmacy and Materia Medica in the School of Pharmacy, at the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.

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